Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8TH 1828. [NUMBER 2001.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT Sealed TENDERS will be received at that First Assistant Commissary General's Office until the 10th Instant for the performance of HAMMALLAGE DUTIES of the Commissariat for two years to be Computed from the 15th October. The Proposers will be particular in stating at what Rates of hire they will Supply the different description of Carriage Calculated upon the respective burdens they carry both in the fair season and in the Rains, and the period in which they will deliver the Stores at their several destinations being responsible for the good Order and proper quantities of the Stores entrusted to their people, the charge for men will not be admitted when the Stores can be carried by Cattle and Carts unless specially Ordered to do so, the Monthly Bills must be prepared within a specific period accompanied with regular receipts of the Stores being delivered and the Carriage that conveyed them In case of failure a forefit will be taken and subtantial Securities required for the due performance of their Engagement any further information required may be learned at the First Assistant Commissary Generals Office.

By order of the Commissary General
T. BAILIE,
First Assist. Commissary Gen.
BOMBAY,
FIRST ASSIST. COM. GEN'S. OFFICE,
1st October 1828.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all DOGS found in any of the public Streets or Roads of this island, or without the Compounds or enclosures of the dwellings of their owners, between the 1st and 31st of October, will be DESTROYED by the Officers of the Police, conformably to Art. first of Rule Ordinace, and Regulation II of 1813.

By Order of the Court of Petty Sessions,
B. NOTON,
Clerk.
BOMBAY,
PETTY SESSIONS OFFICE,
26th September 1828.

ખબર-ની ખાંથી-આપીયછિ-એ.

શરવે-ઝુનરાં-ફ-ગામડાં-મોટા-રશતા ઉપર-અથવા-ગલીઆં-અથવા-લોકોના-ઘરોના-વાડાના-બાહાર-મલશે-તો-તારીખ-૧ લી-અકટોબર-થીતે-તારીખ-૩૧ મી-અકટોબર-ઝુધી-પાલીશ-આપીશના-ઠનશ ખેલો-નથી-આણશો-કોરટ-પીટીશનના કુકમથી-ફ-ઝુનરાં-આરી-નાખશે-ને-ફ-બાબત-૧૮૧૩ નાં-કાઈદા-૨ જી-કલમ-પ્રેહલીઆં-કુકમ-ફરમાવિએછે *તારીખ ૨૬ મી-સપટેમબર-૧૮૨૮ ઇસરેજી*

ઓ

જાહિર ખબર દેવા

અસીજે સર્વ કુચીં યા ગાંવચે મોઠે ર થાવર. અથવા ગલ.મધ્યે વ લોકાંચે ઘરાં ચે વાડ્યાં બાહેર મીળવીલ તીં તારીખ ૧ તાગાયત ૩૧ અકટોબર પર્યંત પાડલ ઇ ફિસાચે કામીકેબલ અથવા મેણસેં કોરટ પ્રોટીસેસનચે હુકુમાવરુન કુતરે મારુન ટાકતીલ યા બાબદ સન ૧૮૧૩ ચા કા કદા ૨ કલમ ૧ ચાંત હુકુમ ફરમાવીલા આહે તારીખ ૨૬ સપટેંબર સન ૧૮૨૮

TO LET

SPACIOUS and well adapted ROOMS for an office, in the Fort, for further particulars apply at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

Bombay 8th October, 1828.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GINEN

THat a GENERAL QUARTER SESSION of the Peace will be held at my Offiee on Monday the 13th Instant at 12 O'Clock noon.

B. NOTON,
Clerk ofth e Peace
BOMBAY
No. 17 MEADOWS STREET
8th October 1828.

FRITH Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION

A WELL selected invoice of English Jewellery, consisting of Snuff Boxes, Scent Bottles, Combs, Silver Knives and Forks, Children's Corals, Seals. Watch Keys, Waist Clasps, Broaches, Tooth Picks. Eye Glasses, Lockets, Earrings, Necklaces, Watch Chins do. do. Ladies Cloth, Kersey mere, Black and Green Paint, Coloured Handkerchiefs Gauze Ditto, Cutlery, Cheese, a few casks of Salted Salmon just imported, Lancashire Hams, per Dorothy several jars of Herrings small quantity of Lavender Water, Braces, Stockings, Garden Seeds, Ten casks of Hodgsons Beer, a Handsome ornamental chest of Drawers.

AT NOON

Will be put up a buggy Horse and Harness complete and a Burmese Poney 3 years old, to be sold to the highest bedder.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEW HUSSAR
SADDLE
BY GIBSON
SHABRAQUE
ATTACHED
WITH SPARE ARTICLES OF DESCRIPTIONS.
PRICE 470 RUPEES.

VULLIAMY'S WATCHES

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE a few WATCHES remaining of that celebrated maker, which they are authorised to dispose of at very *Reduced Prices.*

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A SUPERIOR
DOUBLE ACTION
HARP.
IN PERFECT GOOD ORDER
WITH CASE.

RICKARDS INDIA.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A Few more copies of the above work.
PRICE 5 Rupees.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 9th instant
PRIME Lancashire Hams, just imported per Brig Pomona, Currant Jelly, Raspberry Jam, Beer well up in bottle, Day and Martin's blacking just imported, &c.
Household Furniture, consisting of Couches. Chairs. Tables, Cots, Vase Lamps &c. and a variety of articles of Glass Ware.
Meadows Street, 8th October 1828.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 9th Instant.
AT 1 O'CLOCK,
A Remarkably Handsome
BLACK PONEY.
Four years Old quiet to ride, drive and Shoot off.
AND
A very Handsome,
CHESNUT HORSE,
FIVE years old, very high Cast with fine action in Harness and a Superb Riding Horse.
The above are parted with for no faul whatever—being the property of a Gentleman who is Reducing his Stud.
ALSO
SOME VERY FINE
Old Madeira
Meadows Street 8th October 1828.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION.
To Morrow the 9th Instant
AT one o'clock.
TWO YOUNG.
ARAB
Saddle Horses.
Meadows Street 8th October 1828

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On FRIDAY the 17th Inst.
AND FOLLOWING DAY
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
OF
COMMODORE JEAKES.
AT HIS RESIDENCE
NEAR THE MARINE YARD
MAZAGON,
COMPRISING Plate and Plated Ware, Glass and Earthenware, Books, Pictures, Chairs, Couches, Tables, Lamps, Bedsteads, Chandeliers &c &c.
AT ONE O'CLOCK
ON THE FIRST DAYS SALE
A NEAT
SHIGRAMPOE
PAIR OF CAPITAL
CARRIAGE HORSE
AND HARNESS
The Property will be on view three Days prior to the Sale,
Meadows Street, 8th October 1828,

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
FINE
MANILLA CHEROOTS,
PRICE 15 RS. PER 1000.
Meadow Street. 8th October 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,
A NEAT
CULCUTTA BUILT
BAROUCHE,
PAINTED GREEN,
WITH A PAIR
OF CAPITAL
CARRIAGE HORSES,
AND HARNESS,
PRICE Rs. 1,500.
Meadows Street, 8th October 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
ELEGANT NEW
COTTAGE
PIANOFORTES,
PRICE Rs. 750
SQUARE DITTO
WITH CIRCULAR ENDS
PRICE Rs. 500
BY BUTCHER
THE ABOVE ARE LATELY IMPORTED
Meadows Street 8th October 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
AN ELEGANT
SQUARE
PIANOFORTE,
WITH CIRCULAR ENDS,
BY ROLF AND SON
PRICE Rs. 352
THE PROPERTY OF A LADY WHO HAS LEFT INDIA
Meadows Street, 8th October 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEAT AND SERVICEABLE
DENNET
AND HARNESS
PRICE Rs. 350.
Meadows Street 8th, October, 1828,

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
FRESH
PORTUGUESE SAUSAGES
OR PAYOS.
JUST IMPORTED FROM LISBON
PRICE Rs. 8 PER DOZ.
ALSO
TIN DISH COVERS
Rs. 35 PER SET
Meadows Street, 8th October 1828.

SAUL SOLOMON,

MERCHANT, COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING AGENT AT THE ISLAND OF SAINT HELENA.

Marine Stores, Provisions, Live Stock and Supplies of every description, furnished with facility and on moderate terms.

NEGOCIATES GOOD BILLS.

N. B.—Apartments fitted up in a superior style for the reception of Passengers.

TERMS OF BOARDING HOUSE.—Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated at 25s. per day, including, Port, Sherry, Madeira and Beer, Children and Servants at 12s 6d.

Passengers desirous of remaining at St. Helena for any length of time, accommodated on reduced terms of 15s. each and servants 5s.

N. B.—Hot and Cold Baths, Carriages & Saddle Horses.

ST. HELENA.—It must be desirable for those Ladies and Gentlemen, returning to Europe, or about to pass a short time or that Island, for the benefit of their Health, on otherwise, to know, that there is a long established House, kept on a very different principle to those already advertised (indeed Joe Millar's boarding House is shut up) and one of, if not the best house in St. James's Valley formerly known as DR. DUNN'S, the corner of the Company's Gardens, where Mr. Eyre an old Officer of the Hon'ble Company's Naval Service, continues to receive upon his old plan of *Family Comfort*, those, who are pleased to favour him with their Company.

MR. EYRE as an Agent, takes this opportunity, of further expressing his readiness to assist in procuring supplies for Shipping, disposing of Property and otherwise attending to the interests *of all*, who, may honor *him* with their confidence.

6th August 1828.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WHL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday next the 13th Instant.

AT THEIR ROOMS.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR.

Sundry articles belonging to the Estate of the LIEUT. COL. J. TAYLOR Deceased.

CONSISTING of plate, plated ware, Glass and queens ware, Chairs, Couches, Bedsteads Lamps, Carriage, Buggy, Horses, Liquors &c, &c.

The Carriage, Buggy, and Horses to be sold at 12 o'clock.

Bombay 8th October 1828.

ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

CALCUTTA 6TH SEPTEMBER 1828.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY held this day it was resolved that in future the business of this society be confined entirely to risks on the Bengal Establishment.

Bombay 8th October 1828.

NOTICE.

THE UPTON CASTLE was to leave England for Bombay on the 1st August, under the Command of Captain THACKER, is expected to arrive here in all November, and will sail again for LONDON in the middle of January.

Reference regarding passage may be made to Messrs. FORBES AND Co.

Bombay, 8th October, 1828.

TO BE LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE in Rampart Row, at the Corner of Bakehouse-lane;—also a small HOUSE adjoining, well adapted for an office.

The premises will be vacated by the present tenant at the end of this month. Apply to Messrs LECKIE AND CO.

Bombay, 8th October 1828

TO BE SOLD OR LET

THE Elegant and modern MANSION on Colabah, commonly called COWPER'S COTTAGE and lately occupied by DAVID SETON Esq.—It is well worthy the consideration of any family who is desirous of obtaining a commodious and airy habitation.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. LECKIE AND CO.

(c) *Bombay, 8th October* 1828.

BOMBAY REGISTER & DIRECTORY FOR 1829.

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that on the 1st of January 1829, and on each succeeding year, will be issued from the GAZETTE PRESS, a work under the above denomination, and to which their attention is solicited. The Gentlemen who are compiling this work, *have been fortunate enough to obtain the permission of Government to be furnished with such Information from its Records, as may be necessary to insure the accuracy of the work*; and from other sources, hints for its improvement, which will be most faithfully attended to, and for which they feel extremely grateful.

The work will contain an accurate CALENDAR and ALMANAC, and complete Lists of all the Departments under this Presidency, with their disposition.

Bombay 8th October, 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

A few Copies of the *Memoir* of the late SIR EDWARD WEST, *Chief Justice* of the Supreme Court of Judicature Bombay.

Gaz. Office, 8th Oct, 1828.

FORSALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED BLANK FORMS.

BILLS of Exchange, per sett		Rs.	" 2 "
Powers of Attorney, each		"	" 2 "
Interest Bonds,	do.	"	" 2 "
Respondentia Bonds	do.	"	1 " "
Policies of Insurance	do.	"	1 " "
Bills of Lading	per set	"	" 2 "
Price Currents	each	"	" 2 "

Wines for Sale

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs RANKEN & SAUNDERS

LONDON Bottled Sherry from Maxwell and Keys, Butler and Son, Stephenson & Co.....	Rs.	24 *a* 26 per Doz.
Ditto Old Port Wine.....	,,	22 *a* 24
Ditto in pints Maxwell and Keys..	,,	15
London Particular Madeira 3 years in bottle.....	,,	26
Ditto.....	,,	24
Very fine old Teneriffe.....	,,	16
Sparkling White Champaigne....	,,	35 *a* 50
Frontignac.....	,,	20
Sercial in pints....	,,	18
Claret (Mazwell & Keys 1st Growth)	,,	40
Ditto from other houses.....	,,	35
Ditto 2d Growth from Harper and Bell.....	,,	25 *a* 30
Real Cognac Brandy; in Casks of 30 *a* 80 Gallons imported direct from France to order....	Rs.	3¼ per Gall.
Ditto in bottle.....	,,	12 per Dozen
Hollands in Cases each 7 Gallons.....	,,	30 per Case
Genuine Highland Whisky.....	,,	30 per Dozen

Bombay 8th October 1828

FOR SALE.

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO.

"RUINART'S" Superior Champagne in Quarts and Pints, "Ruinarts" St. George Burgundy, at Rs. 45 per Dozen.

"Cunliffe and Co's" Claret, a. Rs. 24 per do.

"Cantenac" Claret, " 30 per do.

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1828.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE a neat BUGGY AND HARNESS (nearly new) with a Capital GREY ARAB rising 6, safe and quiet in Harness. Price 1200 Rupees.—For particulars apply to the PRINTER of the Bombay Gazette, Gazette Office.

(c) *Bombay, 8th October* 1828.

FOR SALE

A NEAT English built DENNET and HARNESS complete, *recently Imported.*

PRICE 1100 RUPEES.

TO BE SEEN AT No. 14.

MEADOWS STREET.

Bombay, 8th October 1828.

For Passage to London

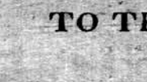
TO SAIL EARLY IN NOVEMBER,

THE VERY FAST SAILING NEW SHIP

JAMES AND THOMAS,

WM. ABSRIDGE,

COMMANDER,



HAS very elegant acccommodation for a few Passengers.

Apply to the COMMANDER, on board, or at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 8th October 1828.

For Passage Only TO *LONDON*

THE TEAK BUILT SHIP

CHATHAM.

OF 354 TONS

Will Sail on the 19th Inst, For plans of her accommodations Apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 8th October 1828.

For Freight or Passage, TO LONDON

THE SHIP

SURRY,

OF 500 TONS

Capt. Charles Kemp,

TO SAIL IN OCTOBER.

THIS Ship has good accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage Apply to Capt. KEMP or to Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 8th October 1828.

For Freight & Passage TO THE ISLE OF FRANCE AND *CAPE OF GOOD HOPE*

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

Margaret Johnson,

OF 370 TONS

W. SOWERBY, COMMANDER.

Has good accommodation for passengers and will sail on the 16th instant.

Apply to Capt. SOWERBY at the Office of Messrs ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay 8th October 1828.

For Passage to Liverpool

THE BRIG

POMONA.

CAPT. HIGHET,

WILL Sail for the above Port on the 20th Current has good accomodations for two Gentlemen or a small family. apply to Captain Highet on baord, or at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER and Co.

Bomy 8thba October, 1828.

For Passengers TO LONDON

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

CHARLES KERR A.I.

BURTHEN TONS,

John Brodie,

(LATE OF THE EAST INDIA COMP'S SERVICE)

COMMANDER,

THE CHAS KERR. may be expected daily, and will sail again for London about the 15th of Nov.

This vessel has large and elegant Cabins for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

Plans of the accommodations may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay 8th October 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW SHIP

CAPTAIN COOK

OF 457 TONS

PER REGISTER

CAPT. GEORGE WILLIS

THIS ship has been fitted up expressly for the accommodation of passengers, carries on experinced Surgion, and will sial for LONDON early in November. Apply to Captan WILLIS at the office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. where plans of the Cabins may be procured.

Bombay, 8th October 1828.

General Orders.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25TH SEPT. 1828.

No. 258.—Captain F. D. Watkins of the Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years for the recovery of his health.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

JOHN BAX,

Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Major Moore, Artillery.
Ensign J. Willoughby, 25th Regt.
Lieut. Outram, Engineers.
Ensign J. P. Major, 11th Regt.
Assist. Surgn. W. M. Parry, H. M. 20th Regt.
Ensign Thos. Willmott, 14th Regt. N. I.
Capt. Goodiff, 15th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. T. T. Forster, Marine Bat.
Capt. J. Crawford. H. M. 6th Regt.
Surgn. R. Goodrich, do.
Ensign. T. Minister, 11th Regt.
Ensn. T. Spens, 17th Regt.
Ens. J. McDonall, H. M. 6th Regt.
Lieut. Thos. Candy, 20th Regt.
Major Bagnold. Asst. of Asser.
Lieut. H. Forster, Artillery.
Ensn. C. W. Munell, 11th

SHIPPING REPORTS. BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 1st.—Brig Antone, Sheck Tayel Nackudah, from Lamboo, 9th Sept.

3d Brig Sultaunee Raimaney, Budrooden Nacqudah, from Zanziber 9th Sept.

6th Brig Prem, Munjee Aulcr Nacqudah, from Lamboo, 19th Sept.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 1st.—Arab Ship Mellekel Bhur, Mahomud Rajul Nacqudah, to Calcutta.

Do. The H. C. Pilot Brig Palmurus, Lieut. Wm. Denton, Com. to Malabar Coast.

2d Ship Hibberts, (Free Trader,) Wm. Morley, Master to London.

Do. Ship Caider, Muedeen Bux, Cheena Tambey Nacqudah. to Allepie.

Do. The H. C. Shooomer Vigilant, Doss Mahomud Syraag to Surat.

4th Ship Arctmus (Fr... Trader,) James Ballie, Master to London.

5th Lady Raffles (Fr... Master, to St. Helena, an...

6th Barque Rajah Wa... West Coast.

Do Schooner Ann, ... to Columbo.

" Armed Ketch Chacer ... to Surat.

Do. Armed Pattamar ... Bancoteker, to Surat.

Do. Armed Pattamar B... to Surat.

Do. Armed Ketch Chac... Captain D. Grant.

Passengers per Lady R...

Lady Campbell, Lieut. Col... liams, Mrs. Denham, Mrs. ... Mrs. Forbes, Lieut. and ... ton. Lt. Jackson, Ensign ... Mrs, Fallon, Capt. E. Wat...

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Children.—Misses Mary Denham, Matilda Anna, and Caroline Adam, Matilda and Eliza Forbes Fallon, Havelock and Master W. Havelock.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Chatham for London; Crown for London; Sovereign, for Liverpool; Pomona, for Liverpool; [illegible]thy, for Liverpool.

ARAB.—Futtay-eslam, for Persian Gulph; Monsory, for Persian Gulph; Wootmary, for Penang.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Sovereign, Chatham, Margaret Johnson, Surry, Pomona, Capt. Cook, Crown, James and Thomas Dorothy, Royal George.

COUNTRY SHIP.—Carron.

ARAB.—Wootmary, Futayeslam, Monsory, Hashmy, Caderbun, and Futtaynany.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Elphinstone, Benares, Discovery, and Fly.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday, the 20th ultimo, at Byculiah, Mrs. Newell, of a daughter.

On Thursday night, the 2d inst. the Lady of Venerable Archdeacon Hawtayne, of a Daughter.

At Tannah, on the 2d inst. the Lady of James Hilaro Farquarson Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Colaba, on the 30th ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. Clendon, H. C. M. of a Daughter.

On the morning of the 4th inst. at the Hermitage Lady West, of a Son, who was named Edward, but lived only for a short time after his birth.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st Instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Revd. Henry Davies, William Phillips, Sub-Conductor Commissariat Department, to Mary Tutt, Widow of the late Sub-Conductor James Tutt.

On Tuesday, Oct. 7th at St. Thomas's Church, by the Revd. Mr. Carr, W. Jeaffreson, Esq. to Harriet, second daughter H. Free, Esqr.

DEATHS.

On the 20th September, aged 28, Serjeant William Knapp, of the Regiment of Artillery and clerk to the Brigade Major.

In Camp, near Deesa, the 26th Sept. Captain Edward Steewart, of the 2d Regt. European Infantry most deeply and Sincerely regreted, by all his Brother Officers and friends.

ORIGINAL.

SONG.

Tune—Lalla Rookh ka.

Bright though the Star,
That beams afar,
Brighter the light,
That shines at night
Through thy windows gleaming
For ne'er did a star
Though near or far,
Give half such joy by beaming.

2

Lovely I ween
And soft the scene,
Which stars with their light,
Bedeck at night,
Through the darkness peeping;
But ne'er did a star
Though near or far,
Shew half such beauty sleeping.

3

Then Chemee awake,
My counsel take
Quickly arise,
And ope thine eyes,
Eyes with pleasure beaming,
For there is a bliss
Beyond a kiss
Which ne'er was gained by dreaming.

HAFIZ.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

—MR. EDITOR,

Should you deem the following lines worthy insertion in your Paper, they are much at your service from

Yours &c.

A READER,

"The counsels of a friend, Belinda, hear."
Woman by Heav'n design'd to be
The Guardian of Man's infancy;
The solace of his riper years,
The partner of his hopes and fears
Who can each fiery passion tame
Quench by a look, th' unhallow'd flame,
With silken chains her captive bind,
Reform, refine, exalt his mind.
Such should she, and such might she be,
Yet ah! how seldom do we see
Her pow'r essay'd, her gentle sway
Exerted in this useful way.
Did she but half her influence know
Woman could make a Heav'n below,
A guardian angel she might be
To Virtue, love, and Piety—
But when her smile as sweetly turns
On him, within whose bosom burns
The lawless flame, unchaste desire
Which Love, pure Love could ne'er inspire
Alas! what ruin doth ensue,
How Virtue shrinks, appall'd to view.
Domestic peace for ever blighted
Because betray'd, her counsel slighted,—
Lend not then thy pow'rful aid,
Thou best, thou fairest God hath made
To rivet the unholy chains,
Of vice and crime, whose record stains
The page of human life, but high
The banner raise of purity,
Adopt thy course to Virtue's laws,
And add thy influence to her cause—

B. K. * * * * * * *

Bhewndy Sept. 24th.

REGISTER OF THE PLUVIOMETER AT BOMBAY IN SEPTEMBER 1828

		Chowpatty. Rain. In.	Chowpatty. Rain. Dec.	Byculah. Rain. In.	Byculah. Rain. Dec.	Colabah. Rain. In.	Colabah. Rain. Dec.
Sept.	1	....	74	....	80		
	2	....	15	....	16		
	3	1	87	1	03		
	4	....	15	....	12		
	5	....	30	....	26		
	6	1	14	1	42		
	7	....	56	....	54		
	8	....	07	....	04		
●	9	1	84	1	84		
	10	4	22	5	35		
	11	1	....	1	40		
	12	....	08	....	08		
	13	....	....	....	....		
	14	....	02	....	11		
	15	1	25	2	44		
D	16	1	....	....	99		
	17	....	30	....	12		
	18	3	64	4	42		
	19	....	20	....	09		
	20	....	63	....	69		
	21	....	60	....	21		
	22	....	....	....	....		
☽	23	....	....	....	....		
	24	....	63	....	57		
	25	....	40	....	42		
	26	....	29	....	11		
	27	....	....	....	03		
	28	....	....	....	....		
	29	1	....	....	21		
	30	....	....	....	....		
Total in September		22	08	23	45		
in June,..		23	53	22	12		
July,..		52	75	50	72	47	30
Aug...		17	22	17	33	20	14
Sept...		22	08	23	45		
Present Total..,..		115	58	113	62		

The Colaba Register not received up to this hour 10 A.M.

Year.	June. In.	June. Dec.	July. In.	July. Dec.	August In.	August Dec.	September. In.	September. Dec.	Total in June, July, August, and September. Inch	Dec.
1817	45	72	23	67	9	34	24	87	103	60
1818	22	54	17	69	28	45	10	39	79	07
1819	15	95	30	66	20	24	10	11	76	96
1820	18	82	28	37	19	49	10	66	77	34
1821	15	18	20	60	28	52	18	29	82	59
1822	29	21	28	59	33	83	22	16	111	79
1823	21	76	15	96	19	70	4	28	61	70
1824	3	89	8	07	17	86	1	78	31	60
1825	24	45	25	17	12	94	9	68	72	24
1826	17	75	26	97	8	40	23	50	76	62
1827	49	15	10	29	10	51	10	16	80	11
1828	23	53	52	75	17	22	22	08	115	58

NOTICE.

THE European Inhabitants of Bombay are respectfully informed, that a Book will be sent round, in which it is requested they will insert their names and occupations, in the manner in which, they may wish them to appear in the BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY for the ensuing year.

Gazette Office. 1st October 1828.

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal, at 30 days sight, 106¾
Madras, at 30 days sight, 99a 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 135 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Sicca
Unremittable do. 106¼ do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108¾ B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 221 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 210¼ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London....Per Ton } Nominal.
China.....Per Candy, }

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH OCTOBER 1828.

We continue this week to extract from the *Madras Papers* such Europe Intellegence as the late arrival from England at that Presidency, has enabled the Editors to lay before their Readers.

His Majesty was in excellent health and spirits at Ascot-Heath Races on the 3d of June. His Majesty was loudly cheered by the populace,

We give below a complete List of the late and present Ministry so far as the appointments have been filled up to the 6th of June appeared in an authentic shape, Those marked with an asterisk are anti-catholic;

	Past.	*Present,*
First Lord of the Treasury	Duke of Wellington*	Duke of Wellington*
Chancellor of the Exc.	Mr. Goulburn*	Mr. Goulburn*
Lord Chancellor	Lord Lyndhurst*	Lord Lyndhurst*
President of Council	Earl Bathurst*	Earl Bathurst*
Lord Privy Seal	Lord Ellenborough	Lord Ellenborough
Secretaries—Home	Mr. Peel*	Mr. Peel*
Foreign	Earl Dudly	Earl of Aberdeen*
Colonial	Mr Huskisson	Sir G. Murray*
Woods and Forests	Mr. Arbuthnot	Lord Lowther*
Master of the Mint	Mr. Herries*	Mr. Herries*
Board of Controul	Lord Melville	Lord Melville
Duchy of Lancaster	Earl of Aberdeen*	Mr. Arbuthnot
Board of Trade	Mr. Grant	No appointment
Secretary at War	Lord Palmerston	Sir H. Hardinge

Mr, Vesey Fitzgerald, it is said, will be appointed President of the Board of Trade,

The Ministerial arrangements became the subject of observation in the House of Commons on the 30th of May, On a new writ for Perthshire in the room of Sir George Murray being moved,

An expectation of a dissolution of Parliament prevailed to a certain extent; but it not being likely that the new Ministry will find much more difficulty than any other in procuring a majority, the rumours on which this expectation is founded need not be detailed.

The following is Cobbett's account of the late changes in the Administration,

"The truth is that the concern is bad—it is in a bad state—it is full of difficulties, There is a necessity of raising *sixty millions of taxes in gold* every year, or of proclaiming the *nation a bankrupt*, or of coming to the equitable adjustment prayed for in the Norfolk petition, which Mr, Huskisson knows would swamp him for ever * * * but why should Lord Dudley, and Lord Palmerston, and the rest, retire also?—Why; because they are, in all probability, afraid to remain in *without* Huskission, When the old rat gives a squeak of alarm and begins to scamper off, the younger ones stay not long behind, *Caw-aw*! cries the old rook, and darts off out of the pea-field, The rest do not stop to *caw*, but after him they go, with every pinion on the stretch,"

The news from the theatre of war represents the Russians as advancing rapidly, On the 11th May they entered Bucharest, without any resistance; and the corps which entered that city are estimated at 17,000 men, Two days before they appeared in much greater force at Toczany, and dividing at this point, the Larger body marched straight for the Danube; whilst the smaller division directed its course towards the capital of Wallachia, which as we said before, it entered on the 11th, In the mean time the Russians were busily engaged in organising the Administration of Moldavia, with the intenton, according to all appearance of holding permanent possession of it as well as of the other Principality They had already made preparations for the siege of Braila, which is represented as an excellent military position; and as it has a garrison of 5,000 Turks, supplied with every necessary in abundance, an obstinate resistance is expected. The Grand Duke MICHAEL is to conduct the siege in person; whilst his brother, the EMPEROR, who was expected at Ismael on the 18th, was to take upon himself the more arduous duty of directing the operations of the grand army, and leading it under the walls of Constantinople. According to the same account, General Count WITGENSTEIN is to remain in the Principlities; whilst the command of the army of reserve, which is principally composed of the Guards, is assigned to the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, However, these dispositions are, probably, conjectural, There is not the least additional information in these Papers respecting the preparations of the PORTE to meet the greatest danger to which that Power has been ever yet exposed.

The Greek Government was fitting out two Expeditions, one for Attica and the other for Acarnania. A third for Candia had been abandoned, it is said, at the desire of Admiral de Rigney. The following is an extract of a letter from Cephalonia, dated April 24.

"A blockade of all the Turkish ports in the Morea has been declared, and is strictly enforced by English, French and Greek vessels, so that Ibrahim Pacha's army cannot henceforth receive any supplies whatever, and consequently will be compelled to evacuate the Peninsula, Many of the expatriated Greeks have returned to their homes, and already habitations have been built at Gastorni, Pyrgos, &c, which let at high rents, in the expectation that a profitable commerce will shortly re-commence, A scarcity of corn is felt in the Ionian Islands, owing to the detention at Constantinople of the cargoes from the Black Sea."

The Tunnel was again opened for public inspection on the 26th of May. The sum already expended in carrying on this work amounts to about 130,000l. and it is calculated that a further sum of 150,000l. will be necessary for its completion. This bold and novel undertaking has excited a vast deal of interest and if completed, will be a splendid monument of the ingenuity and enterprise of the present age.

Mr. Green the balloon-man has been using a *pony* instead of a *car* in an ascent at Boston. The pony was well trained; and being suspended from the balloon, bore Mr. Green on his back without evincing any alarm, This phenomenon (the dumb, not the human balloonist) is to be brought to London, it seems, to make an "aerial excursion" from the horse; Bazar—*Manchester Mercury*.

It is reported that Sir E. CODRINGTON is about to return to England and has called for a Court Martial to investigate his conduct in fighting the battle of Navarin.

Death of General Sir William Congreve.—The death of this very scientific and valuable Officer, is thus noticed in the *Moniteur* of the 23d. May;—"Sir William Congreve, the English General of Artillery, who acquired so much renown by the deadly rockets which he invented, died lately at Toulouse, at the age of fifty-seven. It is said, that having foreseen for some time that war would break out in the East, he had submitted two projects to his Government, one for defence of Constantinople, and the other for its destruction, according as England might be favourably or inimically disposed towards the Turks. Towards the latter part of his life, having totally lost the use of his legs, he had invented a mechanically arranged chair or sofa, which enabled him to move himself about his apartments without any assistance; this machine occasionally served him as a bed, whereon to repose himself. He latterly also discovered means of propelling ships at sea, without the aid of oars, sails, or steam; the details of this plan were printed; it appeared, however, to be more ingenious than practically available. He has left a widow, several children, and an immense fortune."

It appears from the numerous Letters we have received upon the subject, that we have most unwittingly given great offence to a number of our Readers by the insertion of a Letter in last week's Paper, signed PETER HORNER,

We should have been inclined to have given insertion to a Letter from a Correspondent signing himself "W." but as his Letter only would tend to fix the application of the Remarks on one Individual, we have declined, as we are convinced that the generality of the Readers of the *Gazette*, are as ingorant, as we *were*, for whom the Remarks are inteuded.

On Wednesday last a Deputation of the principal Native Merchants and Inhabitants of Bombay, proceeded to the House of the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES CHAMBERS Acting Chief Justice, to present an address of condolence, on the Death of the late Chief Justice, SIR EDWARD WEST. The following is a Copy of the address.

To the Hon'ble Sir Charles H. Chambers, Kt. &c. &c. &c. and the Hon'ble Sir John Peter Grant, Kt. &c. &c. &c. Judges of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature Bombay.

MY LORDS,

We the undersigned Members of the several tribes composing the Native Community, subject to the Jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature under the Bombay Presidency, beg leave respectfully to present ourselves before your Hon'ble Bench for the purpose of offering a last mournful tribute of affection to the memory of your late distinguished Colleague, our gracious Chief Justice; The Hon'ble Sir EDWARD WEST.—We are conscious that it is a novelty for the people to come forward to address a bench of English Judges, on such a subject; it is no less a novelty (actually witnessed by many of us) to be rescued in the short space of twenty nine years; since the establishment of a regular Court of British law on this Island; from the evils of an inefficient and irregular administration of justice which previously existed.—Grateful for such advantages, we resort to those means, which alone are open to a community constituted like ours, to express publicly our sense of them,—and indeed we should justly merit the reproach of want of feeling did we *now* silently confine within our own breasts, the grief, the unfeigned sorrow, we experience in the event which has deprived us of him, at whose hands those advantages have been so largely extended and confirmed to us.—In expressing to your Lordships our sorrow for the death of Sir EDWARD WEST, we seek a balm for our sufferings, and would fain hope thereby to alleviate the distress with which you must contemplate your earthly separation from a colleague so able and indefatigable, so undaunted, and upright.

The time is past when any commendation of ours or indeed any earthly honours can be of value to him, whom the joys and sorrows of this world can no longer affect; and who is

therefore equally removed beyond the reach of human censure and of human applause.—But we should deem it an omission of duty, as well as of gratitude, did we not come forward, now that our motives cannot be misconstrued! to mark, in the strongest manner, the deep sense we entertain of his virtuous administration:—That spirit of even handed justice which prompted his decisions; the unconquerable assiduity and unshaken firmness which he evinced in discharging the functions of his high office; the unshrinking zeal which animated him in making salutary reforms; but, above all, that high principle of independence and integrity which led him to sacrifice so much of his private happiness to the conscientious performance of his public duties,—*these*, My Lords, are the virtues, which have grown upon our gratitude, since every day's succeeding experience teaches us to appreciate their value.

In briefly noticing the most prominent features in the administration of Sir EDWARD WEST, we cannot but dwell with grateful delight, on the easy access which that humane and honourable Judge at all times afforded to the poor and needy part of our countrymen.—That he rendered the administration of law less expensive to the Inhabitants of this Presidency, thus throwing open to the poor the avenues of Justice, so long barred against them, is not the least solid advantage derived from a career fertile in benefits.—But great and salutary as was this reform it did not satisfy that glowing spirit of philanthropy ever thoughtful to devise, and active to execute what might lessen the distresses or increase the happiness of his fellow creatures.—Scrupulous in the discharge of his high functions as a Judge, which alone seemed labour too great even for *his* energetic mind, he found leisure and had the condescension to become himself *the advocate of the indigent*.

But amongst the many great favors received at the hands of Sir EDWARD WEST, that for which we would chiefly record our gratitude is the manner in which, conjointly with your Lordships he carried into execution the recent provision of the British Legislature for admitting the Natives of this country to sit on Juries.—The wise and conciliatory method he took to give effect to the wishes of Parliament, the condescension with which he con-

A knowledge of the virtuous and enlightened character of the late Chief Justice cannot fail to have prevailed throughout a large portion of our countrymen in India, but it has only been permitted to the inhabitants of this Island to enjoy the immediate fruits of his distinguished judicial administration. However imperfect therefore any further addition may prove to this record of our deep sorrow for his demise, and respect for his memory, we beg to announce that we have raised a sum of money which it is designed to make over to the Native Education Society to be vested by them in Government Securities, for the endowment of one or more scholarships, and the distribution of one or more annual prizes according to the amount of interest realized from the Total Fund, to be denominated "Chief Justice West's Scholarships and Prizes." Engaged as the late Judge was himself so earnestly in improving the condition of the Natives, we humbly hope that we have devised the most durable, and appropriate method of perpetuating the grateful recollection of him among them, and training up our children to the proper discharge of those public duties, to which he first shewed them the way,

With a firm reliance on the continued favor and kindness of your Lordships,

We are with the greatest respect, My Lords,

Your Lordships most obedient, and most

Bombay, 1st October 1828. humble servants

(Signed by about 140 of the principal Hindoos, Parsees, Mahomedan Merchants and Inhabitants)

To the above address, which was read by Bomanjee Hormusjee, the following reply was made by Sir CHARLES CHAMBERS.

GENTLEMEN,

Before I give an answer to the substance of the address which you have just presented to us, allow me to explain to you the reasons which have induced my learned brother, Mr. Justice GRANT, and myself, after serious consideration to deem it inexpedient to receive this address in our public judicial capacities. These reasons I am sure will appear to you satisfactory when you are informed they are grounded upon the high sense we entertain of what is due to the exalted character of a British Court of Justice, and to the best interests of the people amongst whom we have to exercise our judicial functions. A Judge, Gentlemen, should be above all other persons singleminded; he should perpetually bear in mind that he is to give an account before a higher tribunal which cannot be deceived and cannot err. He should look therefore neither to the right hand nor to the left, but proceed in his course of undeviating rectitude without the hope, or expectation or desire of applause or the fear of censure. On these principles and these principles only, can the character of public justice rest with safety, and the maintenance of them we consider essential to the due administration of justice in this Presidency. You have yourselves said that it is a novelty to address a Court of Justice: and for the reasons I have stated we do not wish to establish a precedent, which though in the present instance it may not be of ill consequence, may, at some future time, introduce examples of the most dangerous nature to the purity of the judicial character. Gentlemen, the distinguished subject of your address, if he were present, I am confident would be the first to approve of the determination to which my learned brother and myself thought it right to come on this occasion. No man had more exalted notions of his high office: no man so undeviatingly and fearlessly pursued the course which his conscience pointed out to him to be the right one.

Having said thus much upon this preliminary point, in the name of my learned brother and myself, I may say that in our individual and private capacities nothing can give us greater satisfaction than to receive such a disinterested tribute of approbation as yours must be to the character and conduct of Sir EDWARD WEST. We have mourned with sincere and deep sorrow the death of so valuable a colleague, counsellor and friend: but the loss which in the private relations of life we have so much reason to deplore cannot for a moment be put in competition with the irreparable loss which the public have sustained by his death. During the short period, which he passed amongst you, his warmest wishes and most ardent prayers, were for the improvement and elevation of his native fellow subjects, and the consciousness of having your approbation would have given him the most essential support in the execution of his arduous duties. Gentlemen, accept our best thanks for the sympathy and condolence which you have so feelingly, and pathetically expressed in your address to

to erect some monument to his memory; and we cannot but express our warmest approbation of the mode in which you propose to perpetuate it,—not by an inscription engraven on a tablet of marble, which would be confined to a little space and would be soon obliterated by time, but by the more durable monuments of the mind;—by associating his name with that admirable institution which is chiefly supported by your liberality; a liberality let me say worthy of the best ages and most enlightened periods of mankind, and which promises to spread the light of the knowledge of the western world over all this vast peninsula. The scholarships and prizes which you propose to denominate "Chief Justice WEST's Scholarships and Prizes" in the schools of the Bombay Native Education Society will implant an unwritten but unfading record of his public worth in the breasts of all those who shall derive the inestimable benefits of knowledge from your munificence, and will hand down, in the most honourable manner, the name of our departed colleague to your latest posterity.

Supreme Court.

Tuesday September 10th 1828.

PRESENT.

The Hon'ble Sir C. H. CHAMBERS, Knt and THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. GRANT, Knight

CROWN SIDE,

In the matter of Bappoojee Gunness now confined in Tannah Gaol.

MR. MORLEY moves on the ground of an affidavit that a writ of Habeas Corpus ad Subjiciendum be issued, directed to Francisco Antonio Portuguese, Keeper of Tannah Gaol to bring the body of Bappoojee Gunness Hindoo into this Honorable Court on the 19th Instant at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

MR. PATCH,
Attorney

By the Court
Ordered accordingly

22d *September* 1828.

PRESENT.

THE HON'BLE SIR C. H. CHAMBERS, Kt. and THE HON'BLE SIR J. P. GRANT, Knight,

In the matter of Bappoojee Gunness confined in Tannah Gaol.

MR. MORLEY moves that the writ of Habeas Corpus issued in this matter be returned. The Body of Bappoojee Gunness not being produced in Court according to the exigency of the writ. The return was not received. MR MORLEY moved for a writ of Attachment against Francisco Antonio Jailer of Tannah, for disobedience to the writ of Habeas Corpus which was ordered accordingly, directions being at the same time given, that the writ of Attachment should lie in the Crown Office until Wednesday the 24th it being understood that on that day the prisoner would be produced in Court.

26th September 1828.

PRESENT.

The Hon'ble Sir C. H. CHAMBERS, Kt. and The Hon'ble Sir J. P. GRANT, Knight,

In the matter of Bappoojee Gunness.

MR. advocate General moves that the attachment in this case be set aside on the payment of costs and that (the body of the said Bappoojee Gunness being present here in Court) the return to the said writ of Habeas Corpus be read, which was accordingly ordered by the Court.

The return of the writ having been read, MR. MORLEY moved that the said return be filed, but the Court gave time to amend the said return until Tuesday the thirtieth day of September; and ordered that the said Bappoojee Gunness be detained in custody by the Sheriff of Bombay until the said 30th day of September, and that said Sheriff should then bring the body of the said Bappoojee Gunness before the Court.

30th September 1828.

PRESENT

The Hon'ble Sir C. H. CHAMBERS, Kt. and The Hon'ble Sir J. P. GRANT, Knight,

In the matter of a writ of Habeas Corpus directing the Gaoler of Tannah to produce the body of the Bappoojee Gunness before the Court &c.

On this day the Sheriff brought the body of the said Bappoojee Gunness before the Court; and MR. MORLEY moved that the re-

ordered that he should be discharged accordingly.

The above are True Copies of the minutes of this matter made in the Crown Office minute Book.

HENRY ROPER
Clerk of the Crown.

SUPREME COURT.

Crown Side,

In the matter of Bappoojee Gunness now confined in Tannah Gaol,

MR. MORLEY,

To move on the within affidavit of service that a writ of Habeas Corpus ad-Subjicciendum be issued to be directed to Francisco Antonio Portuguese the keeper of Tannah Jaol to bring up the body of Bappoojee Gunness Hindoo into this Hon'ble Court on the 19th instant at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon.—

Fee 2 Gl. Mrs.
Dated 10th Sept. 1828 (Signed). J. M. PATCH granted
Attorney,
Filed this 10th September 1828.
(Signed) H. ROPER
Clerk of the Crown
True Copy
H. ROPER
Clerk of the Crown

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay

CROWN SIDE

In the the Matter of Bappoojee Gunness Hindoo confined in Tannah Gaol.

Babool Ramjee of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, maketh oath and saith that he this Deponent by the request and direction of Bappoojee Gunness an Hindoo at present confined in the Gaol at Tannah on the Island of Salsette did on the fifth day of September Instant go to Francisco Antonio Portuguese the head gaoler or Keeper of Tannah Gaol and did then and there deliver to him the said Francisco Antonio a Requisition or demand in writing under the signature of the said Bappoojee Gunness therehy demanding of him the said Francisco Antonio a copy of the warrant under which he the said Bappoojee Gunness was detained in his custody, and desiring him to give such copy to his agent this Deponent the bearer thereof a copy of which Requisition or demand is hereunto annexed marked with the letter A and that he this Deponent did on delivering to him the said Francisco Antonio the said Requisition or demand ask and demand of him a copy of the warrant under which the said Bappoojee Gunness was detained and continued in his custody to which the said Francisco Antonio replied that "I am under Nazers order," when this Deponent again demanded from the said Francisco Antonio a copy of the warrant to which he Francisco Antonio replied that if he, this deponent wanted a copy of the warrant he must apply to MR. BAILLIE and that if MR. BAILLIE gave him an order to give a copy he would give it, but, without an order he would not give, and that they had no Bombay Regulation at Tannah, and this Deponent further saith, that he verily believes that the said Francisco Antonio on the first day of September Instant was and ever since has been and now is employed by, and is in the service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies or one of His Majesty's British subjects, residing in India and that the said Francisco Antonio resides in the Island of Salsette and this Deponent further saith that the said Island of Salsette is a Territory subject to the Jurisdiction of this Honorable Court as this Deponent has been informed and believes, and this Deponent further saith that he believes that Tannah aforesaid is not more than fifteen miles from the Island of Bombay and is not more than twenty four miles from the Supreme Court of Judicature.

(Signed) BABOOL RAMJEE

Sworn at Bombay aforesaid this ninth day of September 1828.

Before me
(Signed) O. W KETTERER
Com.

True copy,
H. ROPER
Clerk of the Crown.

A.

To

FRANCISCO ANTONIO

SIR,

I hereby demand and require of you a copy of the warrant under which I am detained

(Sgd.)
True copy

Bombay.
Crown Side.

In the matter of Bappoojee Gunness now confined in Tannah Gaol.

Upon motion of MR MORLEY being of counsel on behalf of the said Bappoojee Gunness and on Reading the affidavit of Rabool Ramjee Hindoo and a Document thereto annexed marked with the letter A. It is ordered that a writ of Habeas corpus ad-Subjiciendum do issue directed to Francisco Antonio Portuguese of Tannah on the Island of Salsette to bring up the said Bappoojee Gunness before SIR CHARLES HARCOURT CHAMBERS KNIGHT one of the Justices of the said Supreme Court on Friday the nineteenth day of September Instant at ten o'Clock in the forenoon. Witness SIR CHARLES HARCOURT CHAMBERS KNIGHT Senior Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court at Bombay aforesaid this 10th day of September 1828.

By the Court
(Sd.) H. ROPER
Clerk of the Crown.

(Seal)
M. WEST
Sealer
September 10th 1828
by W. FENWICK

MR. PATCH
Solicitor for Bappoojee Gunness
Filed this 10th Sept. 1828.
(Sd.) HENRY ROPER
Clerk of the Crown

True copy
H. ROPER
Clerk of the Crown.

HABEAS CORPUS

George the Fourth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the faith and so forth to Francisco Antonio Portuguese keeper of Tannah Gaol Greeting, we command you that you have before The Honorable The Supreme Court at Bombay on Friday the [illegible] September instant at ten [illegible] noon the Body of Bappoo[illegible] Gunness detained under your cus[illegible] Ga[illegible] together with the day and [illegible] and detaining of the said [illegible] ness, by whatever name he [illegible]

(Continued in the Se[illegible]

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOMAS R[illegible]*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEI[illegible]

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to thei[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, 8TH OCTOBER 1828.

(Continued from the Gazette)

same, to undergo and receive all and singular such things as shall then and there be considered of him in that behalf, and that you have then and there this writ. Witness SIR CHARLES HARCOURT CHAMBERS KNIGHT Senior Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay the tenth day of September in the ninth year of our Reign.

By the Court
(Sd) HENRY ROPER
Clerk of the Crown

(Seal)
M. WEST
Sealer
September 11th 1828.
by W. FENWICK

The Execution of this writ appears in the schedule hereto annexed.—

The answer of
(Sd.) FRANCIS ANTHONY
Jailor
Filed this 26th September 1828.
(Sd.) HENRY ROPER
Clerk of the Crown

True copy
H. ROPER
Clerk of the Crown

SCHEDULE

Tannah in the Northern Conkan } We, Govind rao Jayram Nazer of the Court of Adawlut of the zillah of the Northern Conkan and Francisco Antonio Head Gaoler of the Gaol at Tannah, do humbly Certify unto the Honorable the Supreme Court at Bombay, that before the coming of the writ directed to the said Francisco Antonio and to this Schedule annexed Bappoo Gunness in the said writ named, was taken, and detained under our Custody, by virtue of a certain order in writing of the Court of Adawlut of Zillah of the Northern Conkan in the Mahratta Language, and in the following from and words,

(Seal of the Court)
(Signed) EVAN H. BAILLIE
Criminal Judge

A true Translation whereof into the English Language is as follows.

To Govind Rao Jayram, Nazir of the Court of Adawlut of the Zillah of the Northern Conkan. Mahomedan Era Sursun 1228.

Bappoo Gunnesh, formerly a Curkoon in the Mcorbaur Talookh, an Inhabitant of the village of Khondewah in the Turf of Wasreh in the Nusrapoor Talookh has been found guilty of having appropriated to his own use in the month of May in the year 1827, Seventy Rupees of Government money which he had received from Sadoba Chimnajee late Komavisdar of the Moorbour Talookh for the purpose of advancing to the Koorumbus or Cultivators of the village of Khasghaum in the Gorat Purgunch in the Moorbaur Talookh.

There is likewise strong suspicion in the opinion of the Court of his having been concerned in various other frauds and forgeries committed against the Government.

You are accordingly ordered to levy from the prisoner Bappoo Gunnesh the sum of Rs. 350 being five times the amount of the Rupees 70 embezzled by him and to keep him in Confinement in the Jail of the Northern Conkan for the term of two years and then to discharge him, should the amount of the fine be paid, but in the event of the Fine not being paid, yout are then to keep him in confinement for one year more.

Dated 8th May 1828.

And this is the only cause of taking and detaining the said Bappoo Gunnesh in the said writ named, which together with his body, we have ready as by the said writ required.

The answer of
(Sd.) Govind Row Jairam
Nazer
"FRANCIS ANTHONY
Jailor

True Copy
H. ROPER
Clerk of the Crown

In the Crown Side
In the matter of Bapoojee Gunnesh
Confined in Tannah Goal
Mr. MORLEY

Instructions to move for a writ of attachment against Francisco Antonio Gaoler of Tannah for disobedience of the writ of Habeas Corpus.

! Gd. Mr.
(Sd.) J. M.
granted (Sd.) H. ROPER
PATCH
Atty

Filed this 22d Septr. 1828.
(Sd.) H. ROPER
Clerk of the Crown

True Copy
H. ROPER
Clerk of the Crown

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay
CROWN SIDE
In the matter of Bappoojee Gunness Confined in Tannah Goal.

Babool Ramjee of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant maketh oath and saith that he this Deponent did on Tuesday last the sixteenth day of September Instant personally serve Francisco Antonio Portuguese, Keeper of Tannah Goal, at Tannah with the original writ of Habeas Corpus under the seal of this Honorable Court issued in the above matter a true copy of which writ is hereunto annexed by delivering to and leaving the said original writ of Habeas Corpus with the said Francisco Antonio.

(Sd.) Babool Ramjee
Sworn at Bombay afore said this 18th day of September 1828. } Before me (Sd.) O. W. KETTERER Comr.

True Copy
H. ROPER
Clerk of the Crown

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay
CROWN SIDE
In the matter of Bapoojee Gunness Conferred in Tannah Goal.

Upon motion of Mr. Morley being of Counsel on behalf of the said Bapojee Gunness and on Reading the affidavit of Babool Ramjee. It is ordered that a writ of attachment do issue against Francisco Antonio Portuguese Keeper of Tannah Goal for disobedience of the writ of Habeas Corpus issued out of this Honorable Court on the 10th day of September Instant. Witness Sir CHARLES HARCOURT CHAMBERS Knight Senior Puisne Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 22d day of September 1828,

By the Court
(Sd.) HENRY ROPER
Clerk of the Crown

Mr, PATCH
Attorney

True Copy
H, ROPER
Clerk of the Crown

Attachment,

George the Fourth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the faith, to the Sheriff of Bombay Greeting. We command you that you do not forbear by reason of any liberty in your bailiwick, but that you attach Francisco Antonio Portuguese Keeper of Tannah Gaol so that you may have him before us at Bombay on the day of next Instant to answer to us for not having the body of Bappoojee Gunness before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay on Monday the 22d day of September at ten o'clock in the forenoon together with the day and cause of the taking and detaining of the said Francisco Antonio Portuguese according to the exigency of the writ of Habeas Corpus issued by this Honorable Court in that behalf and have you then and there this writ, Witness SIR CHARLES HARCOURT CHAMBERS Knight Senior Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, the twenty second day of September in the ninth year of our Reign.

By the Court
(Signed) HENRY ROPER,
Clerk of the Crown,

JAMES PATCH,
Atty.

True Copy
H. ROPER
Clerk of the Crown

SUPREME COURT

CROWN SIDE
In the matter of a writ Habeas Corpus to bring up the Body of Bappojee Gunness
To move that the attachment in this case be set aside on payment of Costs and that the return be read and filed.

Mr. Advocate Genl,
Granted (Signed) J. DEWAR
(Signed) H, ROPER, (Sigued) E, C, MORGAN
True Copy Comy's Solr,
H. ROPER
Clerk of the Crown,

SUPREME COURT,

CROWN SIDE
In the matter of Bappoojee Gunness Confined in Tannah Gaol.

To
Attend on the return of the writ Habeas Corpus issued in the above matter and have Bappoojee discharged.
Mr. MORLEY

Free 4 Gd Mr.
(Sd) J. M.

Prisoner Committed to Custody of Sheriff of Bombay and ordered to be brought upon Tuesday the 30th September.

PATCH
Atty.

True Copy
H. ROPER
Clerk of the Crown

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,
CROWN SIDE,
In the matter of a writ of Habeas Corpus to bring up the body of Bappoojee Gunness.

On the 10th day of September in the year of our Lord 1828 a writ of Habeas Corpus having issued returnable on the 19th day of the same month directing Francisco Antonio the keeper of the Tannah Gaol to produce the body of Bappoojee Gunness before the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay and no return having been made to the said writ upon the day appointed for the return thereof, and an attachment having therefore issued against the said Francisco Antonio, and the body of the said Bappoojee Gunness being brought here into Court in the Custody of the said Francisco Antonio on this twenty sixth day of September in the year of our Lord 1828 and the said writ of Habeas Corpus being then returned. Upon hearing Mr. Dewar of Council for the said Francisco Antonio, It is ordered that the said writ of attachment be set aside on payment of Costs and that the return to the said writ be read but not filed and on hearing Mr, Morley Counsel for this said Bappoojee Gunness It is ordered that the said Bappoojee Gunness be committed to the Custody of the Sheriff of Bombay and by the said Sheriff be brought into Court on Tuesday the thirtieth day of September Instant. Witness Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers Knight Senior Puisne Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 26th day of September 1828,

By the Court
(Signed) H, ROPER,
Clerk of the Crown

JAMES PATCH,
Attorney

True Copy
H, ROPER,
Clerk of the Crown

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,
CROWN SIDE,
In the Matter of a writ of Habeas Corpus to bring up the body of Bappoojee Gunness,

Pursuant to an order of this Honorable Court bearing date the 26th day of September Instant the said Bappoojee Gunness being brought into Court in Custody of the Sheriff of Bombay, It is ordered that the said Bappoojee Gunness be now discharged out of the Custody of the said Sheriff,

Witness SIR CHARLES HARCOURT CHAMBERS KNIGHT Senior Puisne Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 30th day of September 1828.

By the Court
(Signed H ROPER,
Clerk of the Crown

MR PATCH,
Attorney

True Copy,
HENRY ROPER,
Clerk of the Crown

Monday 6th Oct. 1828.

PRESENT.
SIR C. H. CHAMBERS Acting C. J.
SIR J. P. GRANT. P. J.

At the opening of the Court this day Sir Charles Chambers stated that he had received a letter addressed to himself and MR. JUSTICE GRANT as Component members of the Court from the Governor and the members in Council, relative to proceedings pending in this court. A Similar letter had been sent by the government of Bengal to the Supreme Court at Calcutta in the Case of R. v. Fowke and others reported in the State Trials, Vol 20, He should follow the precedent in that case of desiring the Clerk of the Crown to read the letter aloud.

The letter was then read and was to the following purport and effect.

No. 1124 of 1828.

To
The Hon'ble Sir C. H, CHAMBERS, Knight
Acting Chief Justice
The Hon'ble Sir J. P, GRANT, Knight
Puisne Justice of the HON'BLE the Supreme Court of Judicature

HON'BLE SIRS,

We are quite aware, that we transgress upon ordinary forms in addressing this letter to you, but the circumstances under which we are placed, will, we trust, justify this departure from usage, and our knowledge of your private, and publick Character, leads us to hope, that, what we state will be received in that spirit in which it is written, and ; that notwithstanding your strict obligations to fulfil every part of your high and sacred duty as British Judges, you will on this extraordinary occasion deem yourselves at liberty to consider, as much the objects, as the rules of that Court over which you preside, and viewing the intention of the Legislature in it's institution, as directed to the aid and support of the Government entrusted with the administration of this Presidency, you will for a short period be induced by our representations to abstain from any acts [however legal you may deem them] which under the measures we have felt ourselves compelled to take, and which we deem essential to the interests committed to our charge, must have the effect of producing open collision between our authority and yours, and by doing so, not only diminish that respect in the native population of this country, which it is so essential to both to maintain—but seriously to weaken by a supposed division in our internal rule those impressions on the minds of our native subjects, the existence of which is indispensible to the peace, prosperity, and permanence of the Indian Empire. This conclusion refers to a variety of circumstances which we are equally forbid from explaining, as you are from attending to such explanation : but we deem it necessary to state our conviction of the truth of what we have asserted, expecting that it may have some weight with you, as connected with the preservation of that strength in the Government which in all our Territories, but particularly those we have so recently aequired, is the Chief, if not the only power we possess for maintaining that General peace, on the continuance of which, the means of good rule, and of administering Law under any form must always depend.

2, In consequence of recent proceedings in the Supreme Court in the cases of Moro Ragonath and Bappoo Gunness we have felt compelled for reasons which we have fully stated to our superiors, to direct, that no further legal proceedings be admitted in the case of Moro Ragonath, and that no returns be made to any writs of Habeas Corpus of a Similar nature to those recently issued, and directed to any Officers of the Provincial Courts or to any of our native subjects not residing on the island of Bombay,

3. We are quite sensible of the deep responsibility we incur by these measures, but must look for our justification in the necessity of our situation. The grounds upon which we act, have exclusive reference to considerations of Civil Government, and of state policy ; but as our resolution cannot be altered until we receive the commands of those high authorities to which we are subject, we inform you of them, and we do most anxiously hope, that the considerations we have before stated may lead you to limit yourselves to those protests and appeals against our conduct in the cases specified that you may deem it your duty to make, as any other conduct must for reasons already stated, prove deeply injurious to the public interests, and can, under the resolution taken and avowed by Government, produce no result favourable either to the immediate or future establishment of the extended Jurisdiction you have claimed,

4. A very short period will elapse before an answer is receiveed to the full and urgent reference we have made upon this subject ; and we must again express our hope, that even the obligations under which we are sensible you act, are not so imperative as to impel you to proceedings, which the Government has thus explicitly stated its resolution to oppose

We have the honour to be,
Hon'ble Sirs
Your most Obedient Servants
(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
" F, BRADFORD Lt. Gen.
" J, J, SPARROW,
" JNO. ROMER.

Bombay Castle, 3rd Oct. 1828.

SIR CHARLES CHAMBERS then addressed the Court in the following terms,

I am anxious on this most extraordinary occasion to exhibit both in my words and in manners as much Sobriety and moderation, as is consistent with the respect I feel is due to myself ; and to the authority I have the honour to represent, I have reduced what I wish to say to writing. The whole indeed of this extraordinary letter is written in so dictatorial a tone, that, addressed as it is, to the Kings Supreme Court of Judicature by persons who have no right to address the court in any way except as humble Suitors for the distribution of its Justice, that I have na-

turally felt much since I received it, Feeling it however to be my duty to banish every thing like temper from my observations this day I shall proceed to make such remarks as I think are peremptorily necessary for the vindication of the rights and dignity of the Court,

First then—Altho' this letter is not signed by the Chief Secretary to the Government, in the usual way of addressing official Communications to the Court, yet as it is signed by the members of the Government and relates to the public business now pending in the Court, it is impossible to consider the communication in any other light than as a public document—And however regular it may be for any person to address the Court upon such subjects by letter, yet in the case of a document purposing to be of a public nature it is neither safe nor consistent with the dignity of the Court, to take any other than public notice of it from the bench, nor to reply to it, if reply should be deemed necessary thro' the proper officer of the court.

Next—From whatever persons this letter comes we cannot admit any person let his rank be ever so distinguished or his power ever so predominant, to address this court in any other way respecting its judicial and public functions, than the humblest suitor who applies for its protection. Within these walls we own no equal and no superior but God and the King. The East India Company therefore and all those who govern their possessions, however absolute over those whom they consider their subjects, must be told as they have been told ten thousand times before that in this Court they are entitled to no precedency of favour, more than the lowest suitor in it, and altho' in matters which do not concern the administration of Justice, we are willing to pay the members of Government, the respect and courtesy due to them in matters which are of vital importance to our existence as a court of Justice, and in the exposition of the law all persons that enter this court are upon a footing of strict and rigid equality. The only modes therefore in which the writers of this letter could properly address the Court (I am now considering the manner only,) is thro' their counsel or by way of humble petition.

Thirdly. If therefore the only point at issue between the Court and the writers of this letter were the manner of addressing the Court it would suffice to direct the clerk of the Crown to intimate our opinion upon that point to the Chief Secretary for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. But since it is our serious conviction, that the now sending such a letter to the Judges of this Court, containing matter of so Extraordinary a nature and couched in language no less Extraordinary, is an act both highly unconstitutional and Criminal, we have thought it right to impound it in the hands of the clerk of the Crown in order to ground ulterior proceedings upon it if any such should be necessary.

I shall not make any Comment on the present occasion upon the discretion, magnanimity or the sense of decency of those who ventured to address such a letter to us—But there is one feature which pervades the whole as far as it is intelligible, which has created in my mind the most unfeigned astonishment. It is the supposition that our sacred obligation to distribute justice according to our consciences, to which we are bound by Oath has been deemed capable of being bent to the maxims of state policy. A diplomatic temporising judge, has in all ages been the object of the reprobation of mankind, nor when he exists can there be a greater curse upon the Community. We are bound by the oaths we take in entering upon our office to set a side all considerations of expedience and policy and rigidly and uprightly to decide according to that rule which we know to be the right one, and the rigid adherence to such well known general rules, which as long as they are so observed may be called laws, is the only way in which my unsophisticated understanding can satisfy my conscience that I am keeping the sacred duty of my office. Then what kind of law would that be which would bear on all occasions; to what the writers of this letter call state policy, the circumstances by the bye of which in the present instance they studiously conceal. And what name should we deserve in the eyes of the public and mankind if we should admit the principle, that wherever these Gentlemen shall presume to state to us the existence of a state necessity, whether they put us, in the possession of the grounds of it or not; the King's Supreme Court of justice, stationed in this Presidency to keep a watchful eye over their proceedings, should succomb and forfeit the only things for which life in a public point of view is valuable, their hard, earned reputation and their dearly prized honour and violate the most Sacred obligation they owe to God, the King and themselves. There is only one mode in which these Gentlemen can relieve us from these serious Consequences and that is by the intervention of parliament. If they will discharge us by legitimate means from any part of our invidious duties they shall have our best thanks for so doing.

I should not make any further observations on this letter, if it were not that in Collisions of this nature, it is not for us to permit any opportunity to pass over of explaining in as popular and intelligible, a manner as we can the technical process of the Court, especially when from misinformation if not from total ignorance, there is a mischevous tendency without to create unnecessary alarm.

The letter which have been read to day refers to two cases. The one relating to Moro Ragonath is still pending, and it remains to be seen how the illadvised menaces of this letter are to be carried into effect. I consider it a case of no public importance nor of any political Consequence, (as every well informed lawyer might readily discover) any further than the Contumacy of the person to whom the writ is directed, and the illjudged impetuosity of his observing may make it of importance. There are no Circumstances of state policy affecting it, and nothing but erroneous notions instilled into the mind of a native by those who ought to act a better part could induce him to think the Court's verdict in the least degree inconvenient. I have said on another occasion that it is my opinion, that even if our power of issuing the writ should be of the most extensive nature, there would be few calls for its exercise and when the proper occasion arises I shall explain fully the ground of that opinion.

The other case of Bappoo Gunness is much more important: because the course which the Government intimate that by their authority their Officers are to pursue (an authority which being clearly illegal, they are by law bound to disregard) overturns the long established practice of all the Courts in India, and strikes at the root of all right and Justice. The short facts in Bappoo Gunness's case are, that on the 10th Sept. last the court was moved for a writ of Habeas Corpus in his favour directed to the Jailor of Tannah upon an affidavit that the warrant of Commitment had been denied him, and that being at all times sufficient cause, the Court awarded the writ returnable on the 19th Inst. at 10 o'clock. On the 22d Mr. Morley moved for a return, but the body not being ready the Court would not permit the return to be read, but issued an attachment, and directed it to be in the Office till the 26th. On that day on motion of the Advocate General the attachment was set aside, with costs and body being in Court the return was read.

This return the Court considered insufficient, inasmuch as it neither contained any averment that the Adawlut Court of the Zillah of the Northern Concan was a Court of competent jurisdiction to try the offence stated in the Warrant of commitment, nor did it shew that it was empowered to pass the sentence therein setforth. This is clear law not only according to the case of the Rex v. Luddis 1. East. 306, and numerou precedents at this and the other Presidencies. The law being a serious one and the Court being anxious to support the return, gave time to amend, till the 30th. On the 30th the Advocate General intimated that no amendment had been made, and altho' he did not wish to bind his honourable employers by his declarations, he intimated that it was their intention not to permit the authority of their Courts to be questioned, an intimation sufficiently indecent and disrespectful coming most undoubtedly from the Government, but which dwindles into insignificence compared with the outrage of this day. In consequence of the return being insufficient the prisoner was discharged. And if a hundred cases were to come before the Court under the same circumstances I should feel no compunction in deciding in the same way: but a heavy weight of responsibility rests, upon those who under the pretext of civil Government and state policy, are only anxious to extinguish the Kings authority in this Presidency, and to screen their servants from the only authority, which has yet been found effectual to check the tendency, which power without responsibility has always, towards oppression and misrule.

In this case the warrant of commitment was most unnecessarily denied the prisoner: had that warrant of commitment been produced, no judge of this Court would have considered it consistent with his duty to the public to have produced this writ, every thing might have been intended in support of it. Whether the warrant was vexatiously withheld or not, I cannot say, but assured I am that under any circumstances it is an unwise course to pursue, for the return is a very different thing in such cases, it is clearly within our Jurisdiction to entertain an action for a false sentence, if is of the utmost importance to state the averments truly. From what cause the Government presumed to direct its Officer to insult the Court by disobeying its injunctions, and spurning its courtesy I cannot say. If it be from the impossibility of setting aside the authority of these courts, I can only say, that, that evil ought with all expedition to be remedied by Parliament, but since no attempt has been made to comply with the law, that difficulty cannot be presumed, nor does it accord with my opinion, and we owe less to the painful necessity of concluding that their conduct was but the commencement of the grossly improper conduct, which their letter read this day consummated.

With regard to this Court at Tannah let me say a few words. The conduct of the Government compels me to this line of conduct.

Read the Notes of the case against James Williams Evidence of Mr. Baillie

So that from the Evidence of Mr. Baillie who has arrived at that rank in the service, that he is the next candidate for a seat in the sudder Adaulat, given with a simplicity scarcely less remarkable, than his carelessness of public opinion we learn that Mr. Williams (in the commission of the peace) after falsely imprisoning the Plaintiff sent him with a letter to the judge at Tannah, stating that the plaintiff laboured under great suspicion, requests he may be imprisoned till a case can be made out against him. Mr. Baillie without seeing the plaintiff (even so far as to know him again) upon receipt of this letter desired by word of mouth the Nazer to confine the man in Jail. A few days after another letter comes from Mr. Williams stating that the deficiency in the collectors treasury had been paid by another person implicated and requesting his discharge, in this letter he states he does not wish to injure the plaintiff, but had he any desire to make him reparation for a groundless imprisonment? And in conclusion he requests Mr. Baillie to return him his first epistle and Mr. Baillie states with candour and fairness enough, that they each destroyed every vistige of documentary evidence relating to the subject. Time will not allow me to point out the monstrous enormity of this case, and I leave it therefore to the Judgement of the Public.

The next case was an applicant before the Court for an Hab. Cop. and it was granted returnable before me in Chambers. This was also granted for want of a warrant of Commitment. In this case the body was not ready on the day of the return and I issued an attachment that being removed, it appeared by the return of the Jailor that the prisoner had been committed by word of mouth, and no cause of detention being shewn I discharged the prisoner. But in this case Mr. Advocate General proposed reading two affidavits by Mr. Baillie and Mr Simson the Collector, after the prisoner was in concerned in mesne process in a civil action for a debt and was committed verbally, so that a poor native whose confinement was of no importance except to his Creditors might have lingered in Jail without the power of procuring bail, or of escaping except by the intervention of this Court.

I leave these facts before the public. It is in the case of a Court, whose proceedings have been so habitually irregular, and carelessly oppressive that Sir John Malcolm and the other Members of Government come forward by menances which imply nothing but violence, to suspend the well known, and well establishment jurisdiction of this Court, I have but one course to pursue, Private ease and comfort has never been of any consideration with me: but as in the moral conduct of public men it may be laid down as a golden rule, that nothing can be given in exchange for an honorable reputation, the public shall always find me at my post, and although I cannot agree with those whose strongest ones consist in physical force; I will resist with the utmost of my abilities any attempt to dictate to my conscience or to controul my public functions.

Sr JOHN GRANT then addressed the Court as follows,

"I have heard this Letter read with equal attention, surprise and regret—I would willingly abstain from making any remarks on it—and I will abstain from making many which forcibly suggest themselves, considering however, who the persons are that write it, who we are that are addressed, and what the matter is which it concerns, I am not sure that I perform my publick duty by the abstinence I shall observe, and I am quite sure that I should not perform it, if I were to permit that letter to pass without comment.

It is a Document of a singular Nature. It is a missive letter signed by the Governor and the Gentlemen who are members of the Council. How we can receive a Letter missive I know no. But no communication made to us relative to the discharge of our judicial duty, can be considered by us, as any other than a Publick communication. The Gentlemen who sign that letter seem not to have a very clear conception of the nature of the judicial office, but it must be presumed that at least they know this.

The style of the letter is not very clear, and the meaning is attempted not very skilfully to be wrapt up, I suppose for the purpose of softening it, in many words. But stripped of such of these as are immaterial, the proposal made to us the King's Judges, in the first part of the letter is this, that notwithstanding our strict obligations to fulfill every part of our high and sacred duty as British Judges, we will, on this extraordinary occasion, deem ourselves at liberty to abstain from any acts, however legal we may deem them, which under the measures the gentlemen who sign the letter have felt themselves compelled to take must have the effect of producing open collision between their authority and ours—that is, that notwithstanding the obligation of our oaths, we will consent to refuse to administer justice according to what we deem to be law, under the threat that if we do not so consent, we must encounter a collision with their authority.

What feelings of painful indignation the bare approaching him with such a proposal must excite in the mind of every honorable man I abstain from stating. But this it is necessary that I should state, in order to preserve the confidence in the King's Judges, of those who have occasion to resort to their Tribunal, that the Gentlemen who sign this letter labour under a great mistake, if they believe that there exists, with the exception of a very short, calamitous and disgraceful period of our history, that there ever did exist, a British Judge to whom such a proposal could be addressed with the least chance of success.

In another paragraph of the Letter they even venture to mention by name two cases one still depending before us, instituted on the part of Individuals, who thought themselves aggreived, for the purpose of obtaining a restitution of their private rights—those rights being no other than their personal liberty, of which it was stated they were unlawfully deprived, and in one of which cases it appeared to us, for any thing which was alleged by the Defendant who confined him, though ample time was given him by a large exercise of our discretion, to correct what seemed an ignorant Return, that the person was unlawfully confined, and he was accordingly set at liberty. And in the other of which cases, we have decided that no Justification of the Confinement has been shown though from the course we have adopted an opportunity still exists of showing it, if it can be done.

In this last mentioned case the writers of the letter say that they have directed that no further legal proceedings be admitted though how they are to prevent private persons from taking such legal proceedings as they may be advised, or what power exists in any part of the King's Dominions to stop any legal Proceedings, which any of His Majesty's subjects may chuse to institute in any court of competent jurisdiction, or in any court not of competent jurisdiction, except by means of other legal proceedings in a court which has jurisdiction to controul such incompetent court, they have not said, nor do they seem very well to have informed themselves.

They say that they have also directed that no Returns be made to any writs of *Habeas Corpus* of a similar nature to those recently issued and directed to any Officers of the Provincial Courts, or to any of their native subjects not residing on the Island of Bombay.

Now they do not seem to know that a writ of *Habeas Corpus ad Subjiciendum*, that is a writ containing the Command of the King, in a matter concerning His Prerogative Royal for bringing a Person, said to be unlawfully confined, before the King's Judges, that they may ascertain whether he be lawfully confined, and deal with him accordingly, is not a matter of discretion in the Kings Judges to grant or to refuse, but is a writ of Right, due to such as demand it, *ex debito justitiæ*, on sufficient cause shown, and which the King's Judges are bound by their allegiance and their oaths to issue without delay, and to deliver to the applicant.

Neither is the Process that may follow on such writ in order to enforce obedience to it a matter of discretion in the Court to direct or refuse the issuing of it, if the writ be rightly granted, but it is the right of the subject to obtain the issuing of such process, and to refuse it, is to refuse to administer justice, and is *denegatio justitiæ*.

And by what means they propose to prevent persons, whom, I take to be the King's subjects, and not theirs, from returning writs of Habeas Corpus if any shall be directed to them, or to indemnify them if they do not, they have likewise omitted to declare. Meanwhile it is the duty of this Court to declare that lawful power of this sort they possess none.

They talk in one part of their letter of Protests and appeals,—Protests we have no means of making, nor any reason to make, nor any person to whom to make them, but the Almighty Fountain of all justice. And for appeals, these are the rights of those Suitors who think themselves aggreived by our decisions.

They say that they are sensible of the responsibility they incur. This is for them to judge of, and not me. But I may say that I doubt exceedingly whether they are sensible of the entire responsibility they may incur. And this at least it is right for me to say that whatever responsibility they may chuse to incur in their own persons, they cannot shelter others whom they may employ or controul from the responsibility such persons shall incur, if they are concerned in any offer of resistance to the King's writs issued by the orders of this Court. A responsibility criminal as well as civil, and which in case of any loss of life occasioned by such resistance will infer the guilt of murder in all those, who shall have been aiding and assisting in it, or who shall have directed, counselled or advised it.

The Clerk of the Crown was ordered by the Court to write to the Chief Secretary to the Government informing him that the letter had been received, and that the Judges could take no notice thereof.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECUR

SEPTEMBER, 24.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remit

At the Rate of Subscripti

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca R

At the Rate prevailing among Merc

kers in buying and selling Public

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca

Five per Cent, Bengal Unrem

At the Rate of Subscripti

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Ru

At the Rate prevailing among Merc

kers in buying and selling Public

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rup

Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan.

gust; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz,

105½ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 8 Do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Sep. 15.—Brig Hope, J. H. Dennison, from Vizagapatam, 8th Sept.

19th Ship Malcolm, James Eyles, from London 22d May.

Do. Ship Danaë, D'Etcheverry, from Vizagapatam 8th Sept.

20th Brig Children, Pancy, from Mauritius 20th August and Trincomallee 12th September.

21th Ship Hercules, W. Vaughan, from London 20th May.

do. Ship Lonach, E. Noakes, from London 29th April, Teneriffe 22d May and Bahia 4th July;

28th Ship Roxburgh Castle, Geo. Denny, from London 23d May, Portsmouth 1st June, Torbay 5th June, and Simon's Bay 17th Agnes, Thomas Millons, from Leith 9th April;

do. H. C. Ship Ernaad, A. sCorsiortan, from Calcutta 1st and Pilot 7th September.

DEPARTURE

Sept. 18.—Ship St. George, W. Swainton, for Calcutta;

19th Bark Meg Merrilies, P. F. Collicott, for Northen Ports;

20th H. C. Ship Marchiones of Ely, C. E. Mangles, for Calcutta;

21st, Ship Ann Felix, J. Honer, for Calcutta;

do. Brig Catharine, G. R. Hodson, for Musulipatam and. Vizagapatam;

23d H. C. Frigate Hastings, J. Poyntz, for Penang;

do Brig Bucephalus, M. J. Crisp, for Tavoy;

do. H. C. Ship Prince Regent, H. Hasmer, for Calcutta; do Ship Caroline, J. Correya, for Masulipatam; do. Ship Hercules, Wm. Vaughan, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Success, Captain W. C. Jervoise.
H. C. Ship Rose, Captain Thomas Marquis.
H. C. Ernaad, Capt. A. Corstorphan.
H. C. Ship Malcolm, Capt. J. Eyles.
Ship Lady Holland, Captain Samuel Snell,
Ship Asia, Captain H. Ager.
Ship Circassian Captain G. R. Douthwaite.
Ship Atlas, Captain F. Hunt.
Ship Lonach, Captain E. Noaks.
Ship Roxburgh Castle, Captain G. Denny.
Ship Actif, Capt. D. Chevelauro.
Ship Danae, Captain D'Etcheverry
Brig Highland Chief Captain.
Brig Hope, Captain J. H. Dennison.
Brig Children, Captain Pancy.
Brig Agnes Captain T. Millons.
Shooner Moosotheen Buxsoo, Capt. C. Roudert.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 23d September the Lady of Major T. S. Watson, of the Artillery, of a Son.

At Masulipatam, on the 15th Instant, the Lady of Captain G. F. Symes, Commissary of Ordnance, of a Son and Heir.

At Pulaveram, on the 17th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Carthew, 21st Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on Sunday, the 7th Instant, the Lady of Thomas Allsop, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Negapatam, on the 13th Instant, the Lady of John William Bohat, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the morning of the 15th Instant, the Lady of John Arathoon, Esq. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Secundrabad, on the 10th September, by the Rev. J. Boys, M. A., Captain J. Wynch, of the Horse Artillery, to Eleandra Juliana, only daughter of the late Captain Perigrine Davie, of this Establishment.

On Thursday, the 18th September, at Saint George's Church by the Rev. Mr. Moorsom, Leonard cooper, Esq. Solicitor of Madras, to Miss Maria Smirnoff, eldest daughter of Chevalier De Smirnoff, deceased, late Consul General attached to the Court of Russia in Holland.

DEATHS.

At Masulipatam, on the morning of Sunday the 24th August, Maria Norman, wife of Lieutenant, Archibald Douglas.

At Nagpore, on Saturday morning the 6th September; aged 28 years and 3 months, Mr. W. A. Ewart, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Resident's Staff; leaving a disconsolate Widow and a large circle of friends to bemoan his irreparable loss.

At the Presidency, on Thursday the 16th Instant, Ann Maria, Infant Daughter of Thomas Allsop, Esq. aged 11 days.

At Mr. Constantine De Rozario's House Royapooram, Mrs Susanna M'Intire, aged 45 years.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	SEPT. 8th 1828.	SELL.
25	8 Remittable Loan, (Prem.)	24 8
At Par	0 Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.....	0 14
0 4	Prem New ditto Prem.....	0 2

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills 4 per Cent
Ditto on Private Bills and Notes.....7 Ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....8 Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R ..	1 11

RATES OF EXCHANGE,

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
100	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 11 a 2
Bombay	30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs.....	98 0
Madras	ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	91 0 a 92 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 17.—Bark Nesper, D. Brown, from London 1st, Madeira 19th April, Mauritius 5th August, and Madras 8th September.

— Brig Andes, M. King, from Coquimbo 4th May and Otaheite 24th June.

— Brig Colonel Young, H. W. Quick, from China 29th May, Singapore 12th August and Malacca 18th ditto.

— Brig Sir A. Campbell, C. Robertson, from Madras 5th September and Masulipatam 10th ditto.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 15.—Ship Princes Charlotte, D. Stephenson, for Mauritius.
— Bark Fame, Robert Bullen, for ditto.
— Ship Copernicus, J. Stevens, for ditto.
— Ship Victory, C. Farquharson, for London.
— Ship Minstrell, C. Arkcole, for London,
— Ship Drongon, J. Mackenzie, for Penang.
16. Ship Clifton, J. Miller, for Mauritius.
— Brig Craiguvan, William Ray, for Isle of France.
17. Ship Othello, H. S. Thompson, for Liverpool.
— Brig Bradock, J. Whinyates, for Liverpool.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Howrah, on Monday, the 15th September, the Lady of J. H. Currie, Esq of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 13th September, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, Mr. L. Castello, to Miss C. D'Rozario.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 15th September, at the Boitacannah Church, Mr. Peter Louis Courtez to Miss Amelia Vauqulin.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 9th September, Mr. Mathew Nicholas, Undertaker, aged 37 years.

At Dinapore, on Saturday, the 6th September, the Lady of Major Dennie, 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

RELIEF OF THE TROOPS.

G. O. G. G. Fort William, 5th September, 1828.

No. CXCI of 1828.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council directs that the following Relief of the Troops shall take place at the periods, and in the order hereafter detailed.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

2d Regt.—From Muttra to Kurnaul—On the 20th October.

3d Ditto.—From Keitah to Cawnpore—When relieved by the 7th Regiment.

4th Ditto.—From Nusserabad to Meerut—When relieved by the 8th Regiment.

5th Ditto.—From Neemuch to Muttra—When relieved by the 9th Regiment.

7th Ditto.—From Kurnaul to Keitah—When relieved by the 2d Regiment.

8th Ditto.—From Kurnaul to Nusseerabad—On the 10th October.

9th Ditto.—From Cawnpore to Neemuch—On the 20th October.

10th Ditto.—From Meerut to Kurnal—When relieved by the 4th Regiment.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

4th Ditto.—From Loodheana to Sooltanpore (Oude)—On the 15th October.

6th Ditto.—From Kurnaul to Agra—When relieved by the 10th Regiment.

7th Ditto.—From Berhampore to Midnapore. { Right Wing 15th November. Left Wing when relieved by the 53d Regt.

9th Ditto.—From Secrora to Neemuch—15th Oct. on being relieved by five Companies from Lucknow.

10th Ditto—From Neemuch to Kurnaul—When relieved by the 41st Regiment.

11th Ditto.—From Kurnaul to Barrackpore—On the 10th October.

14th Ditto.—From Lucknow to Delhi, when Relieved by the 49th Regiment.

15th Ditto.—From Ally Ghur to Hansie { Right Wing 1st October Left Wing when relieved by the Right Wing 36th Regiment.

16th Ditto—From Goruckpore to Saugor—When relieved by the 50th Regiment.

19th Ditto—From Nusserabad to Barreily—When relieved by the 26th Regiment.

21st Ditto.—From Muttra and Bhurtpore to Nusserabad—When relieved by the 46th Regiment.

22d Ditto.—From Midnapore to Keitah—When relieved by the Right Wing 7th Regiment.

23d Ditto.—From Almora and Moradabad to Loodheana—When relieved by the 58th Regiment.

26th Ditto.—From Cawnpore to Nusserabad—On the 15th October.

28th Ditto.—From Barrackpore—On the 20th November.

29th Ditto.—From Shayjehanpore and Etawah to Meerut—When relieved by the 61st Regiment.

30th Ditto.—From Cuttack to Benares—When relieved by the 66th Regiment.

31st Ditto.—From Neemuch to Secrora—When relieved by the 42d Regiment.

32d Ditto.—From Keitah to Meerut—When relieved by the 22d Regiment.

33d Ditto.—From Nusseerabad to Cawnpore—When relieved by the 21st Regiment.

35th Ditto—From Meerut to Barrackpore—On the 10th October.

36th Ditto.—From Sooltanpore (Oude) to Ally Ghur, { Right Wing 10th October, Left Wing when relieved by the 4th Regiment.

37th Ditto—From Barrelly to Kurnaul—When relieved by the 60th Regiment.

38th Ditto.—From Saugor to Barackpore—On the 15th October.

41st Ditto.—From Muttra to Neemuch—On the 10th October.

42d Ditto.—From Cawnpore to Neemuch—On the 10th October.

44th Ditto.—From Dacca to Cawnpore—When relieved by five Companies of the 52d Regiment.

46th Ditto.—From Dinapore to Muttra—On the 15th October.

47th Ditto.—From Barrackpore to Arracan—by Sea, as soon as the requisite Tonnage can be supplied.

48th Ditto.—From Neemuch to Allahabad—On the 10th October.

49th Ditto.—From Mirzappre to Lucknow—When relieved by the 55th Regiment.

50th Ditto—From Allahabad to Goruckpore—When relieved by the 48th Regiment.

52d Ditto—From Chittagong to Pertaubghur (Oude)—When relieved by tek Right Wing of the 74th.

53d Ditto.—From Barelly to Berhampore—On the 10th October.

55th Ditto—From Delhi to Mirzapore—On the 10th October.

57th Ditto—From Pertaubghur to Agra—When relieved by a Wing of the 4th Regiment.

58th Ditto.—From Agra to Almora and Moradabad—On the 1st of November.

60th Ditto.—From Meerut to Barrelly—When relieved by the 20th Regiment.

61st Ditto.—From Benares to Sujehanpore and Etawah—On the 10th October.

63d Ditto.—From Hansie to Barrackpore—When relieved by the Right Wing 15th Regiment.

64th Ditto.—From Agra to Dacca—On the 1st October.

65th Ditto.—From Barrackpore to Muttra—On the 15th November.

66th Ditto.—From Barrackpore to Cuttack—On the 1st December.

68th Ditto.—From Arracan to Dinapore—By Sea to Calcutta, when relieved by the 47th Regiment.

72d Ditto.—From Allahabad and Juanpoor to Mullye—The Wings to move so as to join at Benares on the 15th October.

74th Ditto.—From Mullye to Chittagong—Right Wing 20th of October, Left Wing when relieved by the 72d Regiment.

Five Companies to be detached from the Force at Lucknow on the 10th of October, to take the duties at Secrora, until the arrival of the 31st Regiment.

On the arrival of the 4th Regiment at Sultanpoor, (Oude) One Wing will be detached to take the duties at Pertabghur, until the arrival there of the 25th Regiment.

On the march of the 72d Regiment, the Duties of Juanpore, will be taken by a Detachment from Force at Benares, until relieved by the 28th Regiment.

A Wing of the 52d Regiment to march on the 15th November, to relieve the 44th Regt. from the duties at Dacca, until the arrival of the 64th Regiment.—This Detachment will rejoin the Head Quarters of the 52d Regiment, on its arrival at Dacca, in progress to its new destination.

Routes will be furnished to Corps below Allahabad, by the Assistant Quarter Master General at the Presidency,—to Corps moving from Saugor, Meywar, Rajpootana and Sirhind, by the Officers of the Quarter Master General's Department attached to the Forces in these Provinces respectively, and to all other Corps now ordered to move, by the Deputy Quarter Master General, Major Barton, at Cawnpore.

The attention of Commanding Officers of Corps and Detachments is particularly called to the Standing Orders relative to the movements of Corps, and to the due transmission of all prescribed Reports and Journals of march; likewise to timely communications with the Civil Authorities in the several districts throughout their Route, for the early procuration of Provisions and Supplies.

Two shocks of an earthquake were distinctly felt this morning at the Presidency, about 14 minutes past 7. It seemed to us as if the whole fabric in which we were, was twice slowly but heavily rocked. The vibrations appeared to us, to be from East to West, and were accompanied by an indistinct rumbling noise. We have felt smarter shocks here; but we do not recollect to have experienced before the peculiar heaving of the whole building "from turret to fundation stone" which we experienced in this instance.

Bengal Hurkaru Sept. 18.

Asiatic Selections.

It is argued that if all the accusations of misrule and oppression advanced against the Honorable Company and their servants in the administration of this country, were true—still that fact would not justify the conclusion, of the necessity of abrogating their charter. This ingenious paradox surpasses our comprehension. We are not at liberty to investigate with that freedom from restraint essential to the development of truth, how far the charges which have recently been so powerfully urged against the Company's system by the Free Press of England, may be well or ill founded; but assuming for the sake of argument that the picture drawn of that system by Writers who have no motive that we can discover sufficiently strong to bias them into wilful misrepresentation, is faithful,—we say that in that case, it is established beyond all question, that this *imperium in imperio* ought no longer to exist. It may be perfectly true, that the assumption of the government of this country by the Crown, would not place it in the hands of men better qualified by talent and integrity to administer; but the change would inevitably produce a greater number of checks upon the abuses of power and substitute something like a real for a merely nominal responsibility in those who exercised it. It is the business of the Legislator to guard against what any man who is entrusted with power *may* do, and not to rely upon the checks which the integrity of this or that man or class of men may impose to the perversion of it to the purposes of injustice, oppression or self aggrandizement. A principle the very reverse, has been adopted in respect to the administration of this country, and the assertion that the system was bad, has been met times out of number by inflated appeals to individual character. Another argument now repeated with as much gravity as if it were a received maxim of philosophy, that, that which is good in *Comparison* with something infinitely worse, must be perfect in itself, is that our Rulers have had to consult the happiness (in that word we include of course all their interests) not of a few expatriated Britons, but of millions of natives spread over the vast continent which is now an integral portion of the British dominions; and it is triumphantly urged that we have only to compare our government with any to which the natives were ever before subjected to be satisfied that it is a positive good to them!! so it may be, but the question is, may it not be *better*; and are not the subjects of Great Britain in every part of her dominions remote or proximate, entitled to the *best* system which her legislators can devise?

We are inclined to think then, that the Honorable Company would not feel themselves deeply indebted to those who defend their system by comparing it to that of the semi-barbatous despots of the Moghul dynasty; and assuredly the Legislature would scarcely deem such a defence against charges of misrule and oppression, valid, nor receive it as a conclusive argument against the necessity of a change of a system thus indirectly admitted to be the worst what anywhere obtains under the British flag.

Against the colonization of India by Europeans—that is the removal of all restriction upon their resort to this portion of the British dominions and of their settlement in them, it is argued that "the prosperity and peace" that have grown up under the exclusive system, prove its superiority. What is meant by prosperity and peace? The Company have prospered in all their wars, and peace has succeeded to conquest. Is it meant that the diffusion of a few thousand more Englishmen or of the investment of a few more crores of rupees of English capital in the country, would have prevented or retarded either of these results? If so the paradox requires explanation. If by prosperity and peace be meant the flourishing condition and the perfect tranquility of the country, do those districts in which Englishmen are most thickly scattered as compared with those in which there are none of them, justify the assumption? As for the Company or the Legislature being tied down by any pledges expressed or implied to prevent the freest resort of Englishmen to this country, it is only by the merest begging of the whole question at issue between the opponents and the advocates of colonization, that an inference so palpably absurd can be deduced: it is founded on the assumption that the removal of the restrictions on the resort of Europeans to India, would produce those results which the partizans of monopoly affect to apprehend from such a measure; that fact can only be decided by a reference to what the English interlopers have done in the country, and by that criterion we believe the advocates of colonization are all ready to abide. Meanwhile those who so warmly oppose the rights of Englishmen to come and settle in this part of the British dominions, forget that foreigners are not excluded from them. British India like the China trade is shut against *Englishmen* alone—from *Britons* only the subversion of the British Empire and the ruin of the commerce with China is apprehended!! We apprehend that this anomaly, however it may be appreciated in Leadenhall Street, has long since ceased to be deemed an argument by any, but the Company and its thick and thin Advocates.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, 12th Septr.*

English Extracts:

PUBLIC CHARACTERS.

THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA,

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

"I saw him in the battle range about;
And watch'd him how he chas'd and scar'd the foe.
Methought he bore him in the thickest troop,
As doth a lion in a herd of neat;
Or as a bear encompassed round with dogs,
Who having pinched a few and made them cry
The rest stand all aloof and bark at him.
So far'd the valiant Briton with the Gaul.

SHAKESPEARE.

The last war was more productive of heroes, both naval and military, than any one which preceded it; partly on account of its revolutionary origin, and partly by reason of its long continuance, and its consequent numerous and desperate engagements. Among the examples of military bravery and science which it produced no one is more striking and perfect than the noble subject of this sketch. He is called, and justly called "the first cavalry officer in the world." We shall have occasion, in hastily passing over his life, to observe one cause of his extraordinary heroism which has not often existed, and never, perhaps, to the same extent, either in point of time or strength. For years he sought the field and rushed to battle in the hope of a death of martial glory, as a desperate relief from the violence of an unhallowed amorous passion. But while this completely divested him of all fear in the most perilous circumstances, and nerved his arm to enterprizes past belief, it never seemed to deduct an atom from the masterly science, with which he prepared every plan, and so often led his men to battle and victory.

His lordship's father was the late earl of Uxbridge, a nobleman not much known in public, but greatly esteemed in private life. He was Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Anglesea and Stafford, Keeper of the Castle of Carnarvon, Ranger of Snowdon Forest, and Vice-Admiral of North Wales; in most of which offices he is succeeded by the present head of the noble house, whose brave services

have added the title of marquis to its former honours. The late Earl of Uxbridge, for some time before his decease, which took place in the year 1812, had been the subject of painful infirmity, increased by the depression of his spirits arising from repeated domestic afflictions. His death, however, was immediately occasioned by a singular and melancholy accident. Two of his servants were helping him to walk from one room to another, and one of them quitted his arm in order to shut the door; the other servant had not strength enough singly to sustain his master, and they both fell. The consequence was speedily fatal: one of his lordship's ribs was broken, and he lingered only a few days, when death put an end to his severe sufferings.

His eldest son the subject of this memoir, was born in the year, 1770, and entered the army at an early age. He was always esteemed both a clever and courageous soldier; but he had no opportunity of manifesting his superior prowess in the field, till the memorable campaign of the British in the Peninsula in the year 1808; when the brave army of Sir John Moore, disappointed and dispirited by neglect from the people whose land they sought to rescue from the tyrant's grasp, were obliged to retreat before the superior numbers of the French, and embark at Corunna, leaving behind them, among other victims of treachery, the corpse of their lamented commander. It was in this campaign that Lord Paget may be said industriously to have sought danger and death, under the double impulse of bravery and wretchedness. At the commencement of the retreat, his lordship put himself at the head of four hundred of his men at Sahagun, and resolutely attacked a body of nine hundred French. The English fought with incredible valour, putting the enemy to flight, and capturing nearly two hundred men, besides thirty killed and several more wounded.

Soon after, in passing Mayaga, Lord Paget heard that a party of the enemy was in the town. On reconnoitering, he discovered two squadrons without, and a small party within. Ordering up two squadrons of the Tenth Dragoons, he advanced through the town, when the enemy retreated to high ground. His lordship then ordered one squadron to the attack, which approached within two hundred yards of the enemy, and then slackened their pace. Thinking that they hesitated, Lord Paget rode through them, and commenced the charge; the French remaining firm, and firing their carbines, with some effect. The charge was made with the greatest order, and the result was a hundred prisoners, with fifty of their horses, and nearly as many left dead on the field.

A third enterprise, at Benevente, amidst the worst circumstances of the retreat, was more brave and successful than these. The whole of the infantry and heavy artillery had left the town, when the French made their appearance, Lord Paget was still in the town, and placed himself at the head of the Tenth Hussars just as the enemy commenced skirmishing with the picquets. In connection with General Stuart at the head of the latter, his lordship charged the French, who immediately gave way, and repassed the ford more quickly than they had crossed it. On the other side they formed again, and threatened a second attempt; but were again repulsed, and the commander of the Imperial Guard, General Lefebvre, taken prisoner. To this brave repulse of the advance guard of the French, the safe arrival of the English at Coruuna may in a great measure be ascribed.

The battle of Corunna took place in a few days, and gave Lord Paget another oportunity of distinguishing himself. While some soldiers were conveying their wounded and dying commander from the field, Lord Paget hastened with the reserve to support the right wing of the army. Perceiving Colonel Beckwith, at the head of the rifle corps retiring before a superior force, his lordship attacked this force with surprising courage, repulsed it, and then pressing on dispersed every thing before him, till the enemy, perceiving their left wing in danger, drew it entirely back. This bold movement decided the fate of the day: it deterred the French from further advance, until the body of the commander was safely interred, and the entire army embarked in the vessels waiting in the harbour.

Soon after his return to England, Lord Paget rendered himself notorious by gallantry of a very different kind, and the result of which reflected as much disgrace upon him as his previous heroism had—to use a French phrase covered him with glory. Allusion has been made to the guilty passion from the operation of which he avowedly, but unsuccessfully strove to deliver himself by the death of a hero. The object of this passion was the wife of the honourable Henry Wellesley, brother of the Duke of Wellington; the lady was the daughter of Earl Cadogan, and the mother of four children. It would be improper to pass over in silence an affair, every incident of which received at the time the widest publicity: at the same time it would be a greater impropriety to pollute our pages by any detail of its grosser circumstances. There are two or three features of the entire case which distinguish it from all others of the same kind, and give it the air of a complete romance: but we dare not admit, as some have pleaded, their extenuating influence in favour of either of the guilty parties. They had been intimate friends in their early years: circumstances over which they had no control had allied them in marriage to other parties; frequent meetings afterwards revived and strengthened their mutual affection: the lady, like another Eloise, had recourse to religion, and Lord Paget flew to arms, as a refuge against their infirmities; but having at last eloped with each other, they confessed their guilt, implored mercy of those they had injured, made all the reparation in their power, and have almost ever since been man and wife.

A verdict of damages to the full amount laid in the indictment, 20,000*l.*, shewed the sense of the jury in this case of aggravated depravity. While, on the other hand, the defendant's counsel, Mr. Dallas, was not only peremptorily instructed to abstain from every observation tending to justify or to mitigate the criminality of the offence; but also to declare that Lord Paget was not solicitous about the mitigation of damages, if he could suppose that any damages that a jury could reasonably give would really be a compensation to the wounded feelings and happiness of the plaintiff.

A fortnight after the trial Captain Cadogan, brother of the lady, demanded of Lord Paget satisfaction for the injury he had inflicted on the family, and the parties met on Wimbledon Common, attended by Captain M'Kenzie and Colonel Vivian. They were directed to fire together, when Lord Paget's pistol flashed, and he was also observed by the seconds to give it an oblique direction, as if determined not to injure Captain Cadogan. Suspecting his purpose the seconds told him that if such was his intention the affair could go no further; when Lord Paget replied—"As such is your determination, I have now no hesitation in saying that nothing could ever have induced me to add to the injuries I have already done the family, by firing at the brother of Lady Charlotte Wellesley." The conduct of Captain M'Kenzie on this occasion was the theme of universal praise. Colonel Vivian's behaviour was equally temperate and humane; though, being the second of Lord Paget, he could not so actively interfere.

Lord Paget succeeded to the Earldon of Uxbridge, and consquently to the peerage, and the bulk of the family property, by the death of his father in 1812. He was not however employed in active service until the return of Buonaparte from Elba, in 1815; when it was expedient to dismiss all consideration of the difficulty of his acting with the Duke of Wellingtons for the sake of combining the best resource, of military science and strength the nation could furnish, to check the renewed and rapid strides of the daring foe. The Earl of Uxbridge was therefore appointed commander of the cavalry, and second in command of the army in Flanders; and we have to review his last and most heroic achievements on the field of Waterloo, with his disaters and honours consequent on that memorable day.

A course of painful events had created a total change in his domestic condition. He was divorced from his wife, the mother of eight children, and Lady Wellesley, divorced from her husband, had become Countess of Uxbridge. Hence he was deprived of one powerful impulse under which he resolutely sought death in an earlier campaign. But though left to the ordinary incentive of a military hero, and even induced, for domestic reasons, to wish for life rather than death, he evinced the same bold and daring impetuosity as formerly, or, if less rash and reckless, he was as willing to face the dangers of a more desperate battle than had ever before put his courage to the test.

Next to the great leader of the host, the victory of Waterloo was more indebted to the Earl of Uxbridge than any other of the numerous warriors of that memorable day. An eye-witness of his lordship's conduct remarks, that "he displayed consummate valour in the sight of his admiring men." As it was the great object of the moment to kindle the spirit of our troops, what could more effectually do this than the display, the gallantry, and the dash of their superior? This was the more important from the fact that, not having as yet made an essay on the Cuirassiers, they entertained an idea that all attack upon them was ineffectual.

Twice had the gallant Earl led the Guards to the charge, cheering them with the rallying-cry of "Now for the honour of the household troops!" when three heavy masses of the enemy's infantry advanced, supported by artillery, and a numerous body of Cuirassiers. This formidable force drove in the Belgians, leaving the Highland brigade to receive the shock. At this critical moment Lord Uxbridge galloped up to the second heavy brigade, under the command of Sir Wiliam Ponsonby, when the three regiments were wheeled up in the most masterly style, presenting a beautiful front of about thirteen hundred men. As the earl rode down the line, he was received by a general shout and cheer from the brigade. Then, placing himself at their head, they made the most rapid and destructive charge ever witnessed. The division they attacked consisted of upwards of nine thousand men under Count D'Erlon. Of these, three thousand were made prisoners, and the rest killed; with the exception of a few hundred men, who formed themselves under cover of the Cuirassiers. After this his lordship bravely led the same troops in several other brilliant attacks, cutting in pieces whole battalions of the old French Guard, into whose masses they penetrated.*

After performing prodigies of valour, and apparently getting through the arduous struggles of the day, the earl received a wound in the knee, by almost the last shot that was fired. At first the wound was not considered material; but upon surgical examination it was found necessary to amputate the leg. For this purpose his lordship was conveyed to Waterloo, and taken to the house of a respectable draper in the village, nearly opposite the head quarters of the commander in chief. The operation was performed without delay, and with the best success. Strangers who visit the place are always shown with pride the chair in which his lordship sat to undergo the operation; the boot that was taken from the amputated leg; the spot in the garden where the limb was buried, and over which the friendly owner has planted a weeping willow, adorning the avenues leading to the spot with appropriate shrubs.

The Prince Regent was prompt in rewarding the bravery of his servant; for in five days after the battle we find his lordship raised to the dignity of a marquisate of the united kingdom, by the title of Marquis of Anglesea.

In about two months the noble marquis was able to leave his retreat in Waterloo, and return to England. His stay in London was as short and private as possible; but on passing through Litchfield on his way to the family seat at Beaudesert, he was received with public and appropriate honours. In anticipation of his arrival, a splendid and costly sword had been voted by the Corporation, who, in full costume, and attended by the principal inhabitants on horseback, met his lordship at same distance from the city, and conducted him to their hall, amidst the acclamations of a prodigious multitude collected from a circuit of many miles. On reaching the hall the sword was presented by the mayor, and an address delivered by the recorder. To the latter, the the noble marquis replied in a speech of singular modesty and good sense. A copy of it is before us; but we have not room to insert it. Two allusions, one to the Duke of Wellington, and the other to himself, were delivered with great animation, and produced a powerful effect. He nobly disclaimed the honour of the victory, and attributed the whole to the surpassing wisdom and valour of the commander in chief. Then, pointing to the seat of his own wound, to the artificial limb he had been compelled to assume, and to the glittering weapon he had just placed beside it, he said—"Though I cannot look forward to the exercise of my former vigour; but must expect to remain the subject of bodily infirmity, and of consequent occasional depression of mind; yet with this sword by my side I shall derive fresh strength and spirits from the recollections it will excite, and shall hope, when necessity demands, and opportunity offers, to be of further service to my grateful country."

When some weeks retirement and repose had recruited his lordship's health, he received a visit from the Prince Regent and the Duke of Clarence. The Royal brothers, with feelings of consideration which did them honour, made Coombe Abbey, the seat of Lord Craven the home of this excursion; and from thence took the most favorable opportunity of paying their compliments to the Marquis of Anglesea. The ancient custom, when that country was almost covered with woods, of sending the keeper at the head of a sufficient number of men, with their axes, to cut a way for the passing of distinguished guests to the castle, was on this occasion as strictly observed as possible. A large number of his lordship's tenantry, headed by the keeper with his axe on his shoulder met the Royal visitors at some miles distance, and preceded them to the castle gates, which they threw open for their entry. The anxiety of the Marquis to add to the effect of the procession had well nigh been the cause of considerable injury to the illustrious individuals whom he strove to honour. Six spirited horses was sent to draw the royal carriage the last stage of the journey; but they had scarcely started when they drew the carriage aside, and overturned it in a ditch. Happily there were strong men enough on the spot to restrain the impetuous steeds, and prevent further danger.

The Marquis has another beautiful seat on the island of Anglesea, from which he receives his highest title. He is joint owner with Mr. Hughes of the valuable copper mines beneath the Paris mountain, and on one of its finest ascents stands the house, which was built by the late Earl of Uxbridge with considerable elegance and taste. Within view of the mansion, but at some distance from it, is the column erected by public subscription to commemorate the achievements of the Marquis in Flanders and Spain. This monument —"grand in its simplicity"—is of the doric order, and rises upwards of ninety feet from its base. It stands on the summit of a rocky eminence, about one hundred and seventy feet above the level of the sea; commanding a view of the entire range of the Carnarvonshire mountains. The column cost about two thousand pounds, which was raised by the voluntary subscriptions of the nobility and gentry in the northern counties of Wales.

* In Mr. Mudie's grand series of medals is an exquisite one commemorative of these achievements. The *obverse* is a head of the Marquis: the *reverse*, the cavalry charge of the French Imperial Guard. It is acknowledged to be one of the most finished medals in Europe

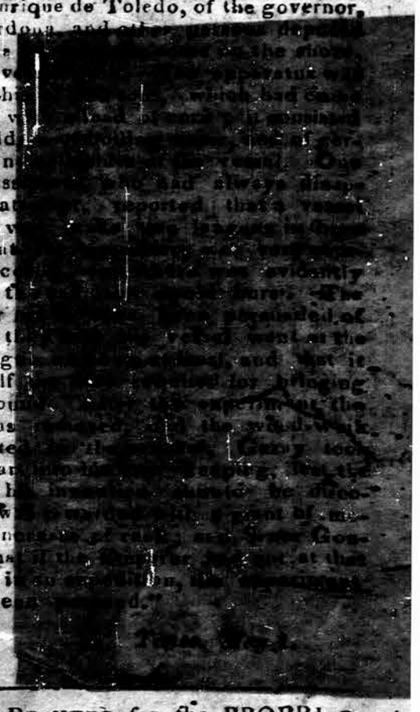
The following inscription appears in the three languages of Welsh, Latin, and English.—

THE INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTIES
OF ANGLESEA AND CANARVON
HAVE ERECTED THIS COLUMN
IN GRATEFUL COMMEMORATION
OF THE DISTINGUISHED MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS
OF THEIR COUNTRYMAN,
HENRY WILLIAM, MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA,
THE LEADER OF THE BRITISH CAVALRY IN SPAIN
THROUGHOUT THE ARDUOUS CAMPAIGN OF 1808,
AND THE SECOND IN COMMAND OF THE ARMIES
CONFEDERATED AGAINST FRANCE AT
THE MEMORABLE BATTLE OF WATERLOO,
ON THE 18TH OF JUNE, 1815.

His lordship had a seat in the House of Commons as one of the representatives of Milbourne Port, from the general election in 1806, to the death of his father six years after. Recent important changes in the ministry have occasioned his appointment to the viceroyalty of Ireland; a post of honour which he is well fitted to occupy while its labours are not likely to add to his debility. His lordship proceeds to Dublin, to assume his new and high authority at the commencement of the ensuing year.

We extract the following curious passag from an article in the second number of th *Foreign Review*, "*On early Spanish Voyages and Discoveries.*" There can be no doubt that steam was the agent here employed in propelling vessels, and that, had the age been equally active in improving useful inventions, or encouraging industrious ingenuity, as in framing schemes for suppressing freedom and extending barbarous conquest, the invention of the steam-engine might sooner have been perfected, and produced those wonders, of which we are now witnesses. With a free press and a rapid interchange of knowledge between different nations, a great mechanical power like this, calculated to change the face of manufacturing industry, could neither have been altogether forgotten, nor have remained two centuries and a half unapplied

"But the most remarkable fact which the editor" (viz., Don Martin Fernandez de Navarette, employed to edit a collection of documents connected with early voyages and discoveries of the Spanish Government) "has brought forward, is a discovery made by D. Tomas Gonzalez, among the archives still remaining at Simancas, that, in the year 1543, an invention for propelling ships even in a calm, without aid of oars or sails, was laid before Charles V., by a sea captain, named Blasco de Garay. The secret of his invention Garay refused to communicate, and it was not till after much opposition that he obtained permission to make a public trial of it at Barcelona, in presence of D. Enrique de Toledo, of the governor, D. Pedro Cardona, and other [illegible] to witness the [illegible] others in the [illegible] affixed to a ship [illegible] from Calibre [illegible] of a large cauldron [illegible] tain wheels on [illegible] of the commissioners [illegible] proved the [illegible] might in this [illegible] hours, but that [illegible] plicated and [illegible] a danger that [illegible] others appear [illegible] the danger. [illegible] rate of a league [illegible] tacked in half [illegible] a galley rowed [illegible] machinery was [illegible] being deposited [illegible] the other party [illegible] principle of [illegible] vered. He [illegible] ney and an [illegible] zalez says, that [illegible] time engaged [illegible] would have been [illegible]



BOMBAY:—PRINTED for the PROPRIETORS, at the GAZETTE PRESS No. 10 MILITARY SQUARE BY *T. RIGBY*.

— 20th, —Ship Alexander, C. Oakley, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Success, Captain J. F. Stoddart.
H. M. Ship Pandora Captain W. C. Jervoise.
Ship Indian Oak, Captain J. Reid.
Ship Sultan Captain Thomas Mitchell.
Ship Caroline, Captain J Correya.
Ship L'Achille, Captain Seignac.
Ship Johanna, Maria Wilhelmina; Capt. J. C. Ross
Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, Capt. C. Robertson
Brig Macauley, Captain J. Aiken.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain C. Tabor.
Brig Minerva, Captain P. S. Phillipsz.
Brig Bucephalus Captain M. J. Crisp.
Brig Jean Pierre, Capt. J. Foucault.
Schooner Mootheen Buxieu, Captain C. Roadert.
Bark Royal Charlotte, Captain R. Dudman.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At St. Thomas's Mount on the 20th instant, the Lady of Dr. Mendongall 1st Horse Brigade of a Daughter.

At Madras on the evening of the 21st instant the Wife of Mr. Hugh Ross, of a Daughter.

On Tuesday the 12th instant at Bangalore the Lady of Ensign Hughes 39th Regiment Native Infantry of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Thomas's Mount on the 18th instant by the Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, Lieut. and Adjutant G. H. Harper, 40th Madras N. I. to Miss Eliza Godsell.

At Vellore, on Sunday the 3d instant by the Rev. P. Fernandy Catholic Missionary Assistant Apothecary Anthony Manasse, of the 1st Extra Regt. to Miss Susanna Lerede.

DEATHS.

At Coimbator on the 9th instant Selby Mars Son of J. Morton Esq. aged 3 years and 3 months.

On the 9th August at Dimbutty on the Neilgherries the Wife of the Rev. F. Spring M. A. Chaplain aged 32 years.

On the 14th instant the Infant Daughter of Captain Marjoribanks.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	AUG. 16th 1828.	SELL
25	8 Remittable Loan, (Prem)	24 2
At Par	0 Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.....	1 0
0	0 Prem New ditto Prem.....	0 8

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills 4 per Cent
Ditto on Private Bills and Notes.....7 Ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....6 Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R ..	1 11

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 11 a 20
	Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs.....	98 0
	Madras ditto 9a. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	91 0 a 92 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

August 14th.—French Ship La Clara, Deryekey, from Bordeaux 1st October and Mauritius 10th July.

August 16th.—Bark Prince Regent, W. Richards, from Madras 7th August.

— Ship Princess Charlotte, D. Stephenson, from Mauritius 10 July and Covelong 9th August.

— Ship Copernicus, J. Stevens, from Isle of France 14th July and Madras 9th August.

August 17th—Ship Greenock, J. Miller, from Leith 20th August 1827, Rio de Janeiro, and Sydney.

— Ship Anna Robertson, J. Irvine, from Isle of France 4th July and Madras 9th August.

— Ship Clifton, G. A. Milford, from Isle of France 10th July and Madras 9th August.

August 18th.—Brig Rapid, C. Huntley, from Liverpool 4th April.

— Brig Midas, A. Watson from New South Wales 18th June, and Timor 21st July.

Passengers per Ship Greenock. J. Miller commander From Singapore.—R. Grote, Esq. and A. Grote, Esq. Bengal Civil Service; and Lieut. F. Tait, 28th Regiment B. N. I.—*From Penang:* Lieutenant S. P. C. Wylde, R. N.

Per Ship Ann Robertson, J. Irvine, commander From Madras.—Charles Archole, Esq. Commander of the Ship Minstrell.

DEPARTURES.

August 15th.—Bark Madras, James Christian, for Liverpool.

— Ship Mary Anne, James Boucant, for Mauritius

Augt. 16th.—Ship Lady Holland, Samuel Snell, for London.

— Brig Sir Francis Mecnaghten, W. Beverly, from China.

August, 17th—Ship Arabian R. Wells, for Liverpool.

— Ship Asia, A. Ager, for London.

Vessels expected to sail shortly.—Brig Britannia, M. Gonsalves, for Rangoon.

— Brig Hutton, J. Smallshaw, for Mauritius.

— French Brig Buffon, C. Pakement, for Bourbon.

The Reliance gone to Sea from Saugur on the 17th Instant.

Passengers per Brig Sir Francis McNaghten, W. Beverly Commander For China.—Captain Cliffe. Country Service; and Mahomed, Arabian Merchant.

Per Hon. Ship George the Fourth Thomas W. Barrow Commander For Singapore.—W. S. Green, Esq. and three daughters; and a servant.—*For St. Helena* —Lieutenant Wingfield. Body Guard.

Per Brig Cecelia. W. M. Stavers, Commander, For Singapore.—Mark Antisony Lackersteen Esq.

Per Ship Earl Kellie. P. Broadfoot, Commander, For Rangoon.—Captain Ware, H. M. Military Service; and Capt. Kerby, Country Service.

Per French Brig Buffon C. Pakement Commander For Bourbon—Mons. Dussemier. Supercargo.

Per Ship Arabian R. Wells Commander For Liverpool.—Captain Hawkins and Angelo, Military; Edward Masters Esq. Reverend Principal Mill; Mrs and Miss Mill and Andrew Mac Donald Esq.

Per Ship Lady Holland Samuel Snell Commander For Madras.—Captain Stack, and Miss McGregor.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta on Wednesday, the 13th August, Mrs. C. M. Vaughan, of a Son.

At Calcutta on Thursday, the 14th August the Lady of N. J. Halhed, Esq. Civil Service of a Daughter.

At Calcutta on Friday, the 15th August, the Lady of W. T. Beeby, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Lucknow on Monday, the 4th August, the Lady of Alexander Chalmers, Esq. M. D. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 7th August, Mr. Thomas Drew, of the Town Guard, to Mrs. M. Farrell.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 14th August, at the Cathedral, Cuthbert Finch Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon to Mary Sarah Daughter of the late Captain Hamilton, Bombay Marine.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta on Tuesday the 12th August after a long and painful illness, Doctor Henry Both, aged 50 years and 1 month.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 14th August Amelia, the eldest Daughter of Mr. C. Ridge, aged 19 months

At Balligunge on the 15th August Robert Frith the infant Son of J. Dumoulin, Esq. aged 15 months and 6 days.

At Calcutta, on Monday the 18th August, Mary Isabella, the infant Daughter of Simon Nicolson, Esq. aged 8 months and 11 days.

At Chandernagore, on Tuesday, the 12th August Rose Ann Nicholas aged 1 year.

At Allahabad on the 1st August Manuel James, the infant Son of Arthur and Harried Hampton, aged 1 year and 10 months.

At Mullye, on the 6th August Lieutenant-Colonel, E. Kelly, of His Majesty's Service aged 54 years. He headed his Regiment the 2d Life Guards, in which he was then a Captain in a brilliant charge against the Cuirassiers at the Battle of Waterlod, and a better Officer never lived.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters Simal, 23d July, 1828:

No 252 GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

16th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant W. H. Sperling to be Captain of a Troop without purchase, vice Byrom deceased, 15th July, 1829

Cornet V. B. Simpson to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Sperling promoted, 15th July, 1828.

Thomas Westropp McMahon, Gentleman, to be Cornet without purchase, vice Simpson promoted, 15th July, 1828.

3d Foot.

Conyngham Montgomery, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Roche deceased, 22d July, 1828.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to promote the undermentiond Subalterns of 15 Years standing and upwards, to the rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the dates specified against their respective names? viz.

13th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant G. Manner, 13th May, 1828.

89th Foot—Lieutenant Joseph Moore, 8th July, 1828.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

13th Light Infantry—Captain Aitken, from 15th August to 15th October, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

38th Foot—Ensign Whittell, for Three and a half Months, from the 6th July, to proceed to Calcutta and thence to England, for Two Years, from date of Embarkation, on Medical Certificate.

45th Foot—Ensign J. C. Campbell, for Three Months from the 29th June, to remain at Calcutta on private affairs.

55th Foot—Ensign Hennessy, in extension for One Month, from the 6th August, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

By Order of the Commander in Chief.

WILLOUGHBY COTTON,
Adjt General H. M's Forces in India.

Penang.

Commercial Remark.—We cannot announce any alteration from the mercantile advices conveyed in our last number. A further supply of Sandalwood of about 3000 Peculs, has been received by the Dutch Ship Wilhelmina, from the Sandwich Islands. The *Caledonia's* cotton still remains in the possession of the consignee, which holds out a gloomy prospect to the adventures, in that staple, which may soon be expected here. The American Ship *Howqua*, from Europe, which was to have touched last at Gibraltar, and was expected to sail from thence in November, has been anxiously looked for, for some time past.

The Lintin clearances of Opium, for the last month, have been of Patna 317, Benares 104, and Malva 291; chests; and the remaining stock on the 1st instant was of Patna 1483, Benares 357, and Malva 471 chests. The present prices cannot be quoted higher than 1010 Dollars for new Patna; 980 for the old; 960 for old Benares; 1250 for Malwa; and 730 for Turkey; but no purchasers have yet appeared for the new Benares There has been a moderate demand for Opium in the course of the week, which however has latterly declined.—*Cant. Reg. May.* 3.

Asiatic Selections.

For the Madras Courier.

SIBYLLINE LEAVES.

No. I. Woman's Friendship.

If has frequently and justly been observed, that a sincere and lasting friendship, cannot exist between two persons of opposite sexes: this is so far true, as it regards the unmarried state; for in true friendship there must be a full confidence, not only in our actions, and our words, but even in our thoughts, in fact it must be the interchange of souls. Now this, although it can exist to a great extent between two of the same sex, yet it is impossible, and must be obvious, that it never can where it is restrained by that boundary, and demarcation, which is placed between the masculine; and the other more lovely sex—When, therefore it will be asked, does this feeling of sincere friendship, and mutual confidence exist? When it is no longer friendship alone, but has been blended and softened into a different channel, and has become by the magical, yet chaste connexion with woman, converted into love—Love! in its only real, and pure from, divested of all the grosser passions, founded on esteem, and cemented by dearer and sweeter ties—This is the love, which is so erroneously supposed to exist only in Romance, or in the over-heated imagination of youth; but it *is* an errodeous, as well as fatal supposition! that such love does exist, has, no doubt come personally to the knowledge of many—that which is founded on friendship, and esteem! and which lasts, not merely as "a shadow passing light" but that which

——"flowers amid the bitter blast,
And decks the wintery scene."

This then, is the friendship which exists between man and woman, and is unquestionably the most durable of all earthly ties: With men, a few hasty words, or some change of situation, may estrange them for years; and it has been known that the most intimate friends of our youth, those with whom we were accustomed to share all our juvenile pleasures, and grievances from our cradle, after having mixed with the world but for a few short years, will when we meet—

"Hold out so cold a hand to shake,
As make us shrink and sigh"

Oh, how different this, with the friendship, the love of woman; her with whom you are connected for life; where every joy, every sorrow must be mutual; no separation, no estrangement; till their beings become blended into one, and they are one soul—This is woman's friendship.

DEIPHOBE.

Vellore, July 29, 1828.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

CHARACTER AND ANECDOTE.—NO. VII.

Rouse not a Sleeping weaver.

It is by no means rare, even now-a-days, to hear a worthy but eccentric divine rouse some heavy and overladen *hearer* from a comfortable nap by thundering out awful and soul-harrowing threatenings of the punishments in store for the careless sinner, who sacrilelygious allows himself to sink under the influence of the leaden god. In this priest-ridden country, such terrible denunciations are invariably received with a humble acquiescence, the startled culprit gaping at this offended pastor with a ludicrously stolid and demi-somnolent stare. In this respect John Bull is a better boy than his brother Sawney, who is always determined, maugre time or place, to have the last word of '*Ayrin*,' if he possibly can. A memorable instance of the truth of the latter assertion occurred, not many years ago, in a certain town in the bonny shire of Ayr. An honest weaver, who occupied a most *kenspecle bottom room* in the front *laft* had long been obnoxious to the congregation, as an habitual worshipper of Morpheus. He generally contrived to keep himself awake until the text was announced; when, as if he could dream the rest, down he sunk, as fast as a nail in the Tolbooth door. This at length became most intolerably annoying; for what was pleasurable repose to him, was none to the congragation, since his oblivious state was forcibly indicated by a variety of melodious notes, somewhat less loud than those of an enraged bull. Such conduct, besides setting a grievous example to others, seemed to evince an absolute contempt for religious ordinances. The minister sent two elders to remonstrate with the slumbering sinner on the exceeding sinfulness of his behaviour. "I canna help it, sirs," said John; "I'm a hard working man a' the week, but Sabbath; and though I like the kirk and our minister weel, unless ye ca' the head off me, I canna keep ma een open." "Weel then, John, if ye will allow Satan to exercise his power over you in this covering dwamming way in the very kirk itself, what gars you sitt in the front laft, where a' body amaist sees you? Can you no tak a back seat, and there your sin will be less seen and heard." "Tak a back seat?" said John; "na, na, I'll never quat my cozie corner;—my great-grandfather, my grand father and my father, a' sat there, and there sit will John, come o't what will!" The elders, with heavy hearts returned to the minister, and reported the stubborn, truculent, and unchristain-like behaviour of the incorrigibly drowsy webster. "Let him alone," replied the worthy man; "I think the best way to cure him of his sinful malady, is to affront him—he is a poor, but proud creature; I'll rebuke him before the whole congregation." Next Sabbath forenoon, the text was hardly given out, when, as usual, down sinks John, and begins to serenade his neighbours with, if possible, more than his accustomed *berrs*." Sit up, John Thomson!" cried the minister, with a loud and ear-spliting voice. "I'm no sleeping, sir," quoth John. "O John, John, can you tell what I said last?" "Ou ay, sir; ye said, *Sit up, John Thamson!*"

Foreign News.

Last night we received the Paris Papers by express,—Those of Monday threw no additional light on the designs of Russia, and their contents, as connected with that most interesting topic, are at once vague and meagre. The only article in the *Quotidienne*, having any reference to this subject, consists of a brief notice that, according to letters from Vienna of the 25th, no news had been received there, at that date, of the passage of the Pruth. The only thing new in the *Constitutionnel* is a rumour, resting on the authority of letters from Berlin of the 25th, that the English Cabinet had invited the Courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen to accede to its plan of neutrality, in the event of a rupture between the Porte and Russia. We suppose a plan of armed neutrality is meant. The letters add, that England had even urged the two Courts to establish a squadron of observation in the Sound. The *Journal des Debats* has advices from Bucharest and Jassy; but, as we gave the substance of them before, we shall spare our readers the repetition of it. However, the news in the *Gazette de France* of Tuesday, though still indecisive, is extremely interesting upon the whole. It has advices from Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, to the 17th ult., and which are three days later than our previous acccounts from that city. The Russians had completed their preparations for the passage of the Pruth, with the single exception of throwing a bridge over that river. They had begun, however, two days before, to collect the boats that were to be used for this purpose. The cavalry, which had been widely dispersed for want of forage, was again concentrated; and it was generally supposed that hostilities would commence as soon as the bridges were constructed. It was believed at the same time, that the operations at this point would be of a subordinate character, and that the grand blow would be struck in another quarter—viz. between Reni and Ismail. In support of this opinion, it is stated that the chief force of the Russians was assembled in the intervening space, and that it would carry the war at once into Bulgaria, whilst the troops stationed on the left bank of the Pruth were merely destined to occupy the two principalities. In the meantime, the Hospodar of Moldavia, who usually resides at Jassy, is represented as undecided as to the course he should follow; and this crafty Greek, between his fear of the bowstring and the knout, may see himself despised and deserted by both parties. However, his colleague and fellow-countryman is said to have made up his mind as to the course he should follow, being resolved to remain faithful to his trust, though care for the safety of his son, who is detained in Constantinople as a hostage, and not regard for his engagements, is represented as the cause. The *The Gazette de France* has, in like manner, accounts from Vienna of the 28th ult., being the latest that have yet arrived through this or any other public channel. But, instead of presenting us with information of any kind, they merely speculate upon the causes which have occasioned the delay in the operations of the Russians. One of the causes, the state of the weather, has been repeatedly mentioned before; the other has the merit of novelty, though we were not so well assured of its accuracy. According to this statement Russia had applied to England and France, conformably to the spirit of the Treaty of the 6th of July, to form, in conjunction with her, the blockade of the Dardanelles. To this requisition a direct refusal was the reply, though accompanied by assurances of their determination to remain neutral in the event of a rupture between her and the Porte. A change in the Russian plan of operations was the consequence, and the opening of the campaign was thus postponed to a later period than had been originally contemplated.

The Morning Herald, May 8.

The Russian Declaration of War against Turkey is now before the public, and the surprise with which it was received in this country, notwithstanding the previous warlike manifestations of the court of St. Petersburgh, is in itself a presumption, that something like bad faith attaches to the proceeding. Indeed, the interference of Russia, from the beginning, in favour of the liberation of Greece, could scarcely fail to create suspicion even in minds not prone to doubt the generosity of nations, when the form of her Government, and the course of her policy came to be contrasted with the great principles involved in that cause. The Declaration sets out with a number of charges, which, whether true or false, did not form the grounds, nor any part of the ground, upon which three Powers took up arms, when they subscribed the conditions of the Treaty of London. Many topics are introduced, such as the infringement of the Treaty of Akermann—the obstruction of the trade of Russia in the South—the confiscation of the property of her subjects, and a general want of faith on the part of the Ottoman Government, which the mighty Barbarian of the North undertakes to reform at

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

the point of the bayonet. But this practice of writing morals in blood, though, unfortunately, neither new nor strange in the history of Christian Calamity, is reprobated upon all hands, to be an extreme expedient, which nothing but the exigency of the case, and the magnitude of the principle contended for, can justify in the eyes of [illegible]. Such exigency may be perhaps [illegible] we cannot [illegible] regard as the instruction of [illegible] exceptions soldiery, or the debility of [illegible] death. At all events, the moment when the destinies of Greece were in the balance, was not that upon which a sincere friend to her independence would have chosen to commence hostilities on his own account, as the Autocrat has done by this Declaration. The French and English papers seem, generally, to agree in describing the language of the declaration as extremely moderate. They might have added, that it is extremely pious also, for it is full of that cant which usually disgraces such documents; but, whatever its tone or temper may be, it is a declaration of war after all; which, once commenced upon any scale, may soon involve the destinies of civilized Europe. The position in which Russia now stands, appears, to us, to imply one or other of three predicaments. Either she has changed the grounds of the war; by adding new topics of difference which the other Governments have not recognised, or she carries on two wars at the same time—one upon her own private account, the other upon the joint account of Greece and the Allies. That such conduct must materially embarrass the proceedings of France and England, can scarcely be denied by those who consider the power of Russia, and the projects long imputed to her Statesmen and Sovereigns. That it appears to justify the suspicions of the Divan, and the direct accusation of the SULTAN, who, almost from the first moment, charged Russia with other motives than those avowed in the Treaty of London, may be collected from the documents themselves. What the result will prove, time only can determine; but we must protest against the moderation of a war-commencing State Paper, as affording any guarantee for the spirit in which that war shall be conducted, or the purposes to which it shall be rendered subservient, if brought to a successful close.

English Extracts.

DESTRUCTION OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S NOSE IN VIRGIN GOLD.

. . . . "Oh my stars!
He poked its head between the bars,
And burnt off all its nose."—*Reject. Add.*

We scarcely remember any scene in farce richer than the subjoined dialogue at Bow street, reported in the *Times* newspaper. The complaint was touching the destruction of the Duke of Wellington's nose and chin in a piece of virgin gold, bearing in shape as well in all other qualities a natural resemblance to that immaculate and precious Captain. Were we merely to look at the morality of this affair we should content ourselves with quoting the words of Juvenal,

. . . . . "minor extat sacrilegus, qui
Radat inaurati femur Herculis, et faciem ipsam
Neptuni, qui bracteolam de Castore ducat·
An dubitet, solitus totum conflare Tonantem"
Sat. xiii. v. 150

——but we have another view to take of this matter. A murder has just been discovered by a dream, and this very police affair is singularly calculated to revive a faith, perhaps too hastily rejected, in witchcraft. Our wise forefathers had a belief that if the waxen effigy of an individual were slowly melted before a fire, the person sympathising with his likeness would pine away to death as the wax dissolved. Now, as newspaper commentators observe, *it is not a little curious* that while the Duke of Wellington was so hering himself about Tests in the House of Lords, his head of virgin gold was being subjected to Tests in a crucible. A Mr. Roberts having doubted the virginity and metal of the Captain's head, proceeded to experiments on it, and says.

"That on going to his workshop for the purpose of trying the ore, he directed his young man to put down a good fire of charcoal and coke. The ore was laid on the top of the fire in a crucible, and during his (Mr. Roberts's) temporary absence, it happened that the embers sank, and with it the crucible. He became agitated, and instead of having recourse to the 'beef-steak tongs,' the implement generally used upon such occasions, he took the common tongs, with which he drew out the ore which was then in a fervid state, and *immersed it in a tub of pickle*."

"Immersed it in tub of pickle! By day and night but this is wondrous strange; there is more between heaven and earth indeed than we dream of in our philosophy! It was at this very time that the Duke's head was in such a pickle in the House of Lords. The case of sympathy is perfectly clear. Tests in either case—heat over much—and in a pickle in the end. It may be objected indeed that the Duke's personal nose did not suffer any detriment, but his *bill* did, and there is the analogy.

When Mr. Roberts examined the gold head finding it blackened, he put it into a vice, and began hammering it. The sympathy with the natural head is not here quite exact; for though the hammering was an incident common to both, the Duke's head was not put into the vice; on the contrary indeed, the vice was put into it. [See the clauses for the encouragement of hypocrisy in the Test Act debates.]

Bow Street.

Wednesday.—A singular charge was preferred by Colonel O'Brien against Mr. Laurie, a respectable saddler. The Colonel stated, that about four years ago, in Peru, he purchased a beautiful specimen of virgin gold, the intrinsic value of which might have been about 80*l.* the weight of it being 18 ounces avoirdupois.—[Here the Colonel handed to the Magistrates a lump of the precious metal as large as a turkey's egg]—Happening to show it to Mr. Laurie, at whose shop he dealt, that gentleman asked the loan of it, for the purpose of showing to his uncle, who was curious in such matters. It was some time before he could get it back, and then he was shocked to discover that a most valuable part had been cut away, and the place hammered over; that there were marks of its having been in a vice; and that it was two ounces less in weight than before. The Colonel added, that although the actual value of the ore was only 80*l.* he gave 100*l.* for it in Peru, on account of the remarkable likeness which it presented of the Duke of Wellington's features.

"Indeed!" said Sir R. BIRNIE. "The likeness, I suppose, was formed by the hand of an artist."

"Not at all, Sir," replied the Colonel; but by the hand of Nature. Had it been the was the work of art, I should not have felt so warmly. There (pointing to the mutilated lump of ore), there was the little nose, and there the little chin."

Mr. HALLS (smilling)—The Duke of Wellington's nose and chin, Colonel, are not very little.

"No Sir, perhaps not," replied the Colonel, "but the likeness was most striking. Besides, there was not in any Museum in Europe so large and pure a piece of virgin gold."

Mr. Laurie, in defence, admitted the truth of the Colonel's statement. When he had got back the ore from his uncle, a friend of his, Mr. Roberts, a refiner, called on him; and seeing the ore, wished to try its purity, which he doubted. For that purpose he took it home, and would himself explain the rest.

Mr. Robert said that the ore was laid on the fire in his workship in a crucible, when the embers sinking, he became alarmed, and instead of the having recourse to the "beef-steak tongs," the implement generally used upon such occasions, he took the common tongs, with which he drew out the ore, then in a fervid state, and immersed it in a tub of pickle. On observing that a part," continued Mr. Roberts, "had turned black, I put it into a vice and hammered it. The whole was an accident."

"But," said the Magistrate, "it is rather a serious accident to destroy the nose and chin of an illustrious warrior. Perhaps if you had searched the ashes of the grate, you would have found the lost features."

Mr. Roberts said he never once thought of raking up the embers.

Colonel O'Brien complained of the irreparable injury his curiosity had sustained; Mr. Laurie and Mr. Roberts expressed their anxious desire to make proper compensation. Mr. Laurie said he had already allowed the Colonel the price of the deficient two ounces, by deducting the amount from a bill for house-furniture. The Colonel admitted the deduction, but declared that Mr. Laurie had charged him 200 per cent too much for the articles; which Mr. Laurie denied strenuously.

The Magistrates said this was not a case for their cognizance: the Colonel must seek his remedy in a court of law. If they could make any order, it would be only for the value of the two ounces. "We know, however," added Sir R. Birnie, "that antiquarians attach a high value to certain articles."

Colonel O'Brien, handing a dark stone to the Magistrate, said—"Now, Sir Richard look at that little stone,; I suppose you would not give sixpence for it."

The Magistrate replied, "Not one penny."

"And yet, Sir," said the Colonel, "I consider that stone a valuable relic. That piece of stone, Sir, I, with my own hands, took from the ruins of the Temple of the Sun, at Cusco."

Sir R. BIRNIE: This reminds me of an anecdote I once heard of a simple country gentleman, who came to town to see the museum of Sir Ashton Lever. A rusty sword was shown to him. "That sword, Sir," said the guide, "is a rare piece of antiquity, being no less than, the identical sword with which Balaam smote his ass." "Bless my soul," said the country gentleman, "how can that be, when it is mentioned in Scripture that Balaam smote his ass with a staff, but wished for a sword?" "And this," cried his conductor, "is the identical sword for which he wished."

The parties retired, the Colonel declining the offer of 8*l.*, the value of the deficient two ounces.

SKETCHES OF THE IRISH BAR
No. XIX.

The Catholic Bar.—Mr. O' Loghlin.

"COUNSELLOR O'LOGHLIN, my motion is on, in the Rolls!" "O Counsellor, I'm ruined for the want of you in the Common Pleas!" "For God's sake, Counsellor, step up for a moment to Master Townsend's office!" Counsellor, what *will* I do without you in the King's Bench!" "Counsellor O'Loghlin, Mr. O'Grady is carrying all before him in the Court of Exchequer!" Such were the simultaneous exclamations, which, upon entering the Hall of the Four Courts, at the beginning of last term, I heard from a crowd of attorneys, who surrounded a little gentleman, attired in a wig and gown, and were clamorously contending for his professional services, which they had respectively retained, and to which, from the strenuousness of their adjurations, they seemed to attach the utmost value. Mr. O'Loghlin stood in some suspense in the midst of this riatous competition. While he was deliberating to which of the earnest applicants for his attendance he should addict himself, I had an opportunity to take notes of him. He had at first view a very juvenile aspect. His figure was light—his stature low, but his form compact, and symmetrically put together. His complexion was fresh and healthy, and intimated a wise acquaintance with the morning sun, more than a familiarity with the less salubrious glimmerings of the midnight lamp. His hair was of sanded hue, like that of his Danish forefathers, from whom his name, which in Gaelic signifies Denmark, as well as his physiognomy, intimates his descent. Although at first he appeared to have just passed the boundaries of boyhood, yet upon a closer inspection all symptoms of puerility disappeared. His head is large, and, from the breadth and altitude of the forehead, denotes a more than ordinary quantity of that valuable pulp, with the abundance of which the intellectual power is said to be in measure. His large eyes of deep blue, although not enlightened by the flashings of constitutional vivacity, carry a more professional expression, and bespeak caution, sagacity, and slyness, while his mouth exhibits a steadfast kindness of nature, and a tranquillity of temper, mixed with some love of ridicule, and, although perfectly free from malevolence, a lurking tendency to derision. An enormous bag, pregnant with briefs, was thrown over his shoulder. To this prodigious wallet of litigation on his back, his person presented a curious contrast. At the moment I surveyed him, he was surrounded by an aggregate meeting of attorneys, each of whom claimed a title paramount to "the Counsellor," and vehemently enforced their respective rights to his exclusive appropriation. He seemed to be at a loss to determine to which of these amiable expostulators his predilections ought to be given. I thought that he chiefly hesitated between Mr. Richard Scott, the protector of the subject in Ennis, and Mr. Edward Hickman, the patron of the crown, upon the Connaught circuit. Ned, a loyalist of the brightest water, had hold of him by one [illegible], while Dick, a patriot of the first magnitude, had his grasp upon the other. Between their rival attractions, Mr. O'Loghlin stood with a look, which, so far from intimating that either of "the two charmers" should be away, expressed regret at his inability to apportion himself between these fascinating disputants for his favours. Mr. Scott, whose countenance was inflamed with anxiety for one of his numerous clients, exhibited great vehemence and emotion. His meteoric hair stood up, his quick and eager eye was on fire, the indentations upon his forehead were filled with perspiration, and the whole of his strongly Celtic visage was moved by that honourable earnestness, which arises from a solicitude for the interest of those who intrust their fortunes to his care. Ned Hickman, whose countenance never relinquishes the expression of mixed finesse and drollery for which it is remarkable, excepting when it is laid down for an air of profound reverence for the Attorney-general, was amusingly opposed to Mr. Scott; for Ned holds all emotion to be vulgar, and, on account of its gentility, hath addicted himself to self-control. Mr. O'Loghlin, as I have intimated, seemed for some time to waver between them, but at length Mr. Hickman, by virtue of a whisper, accompanied by a look of official sagacity, (for he is one of the crown solicitors,) prevailed, and was carrying Mr. O'Loghlin off in triumph, when a deep and rumbling sound was heard to issue from the Court of Exchequer, and shortly after, there was seen descending its steps, a form of prodigious altitude and dimensions, in whose masses of corpulency, which were piled up to an amazing height, I recognised no less eminent a person than Bumbo Green. He came like an ambulatory hill. This enormous heap of animation, approached to put in his claim to Mr. O'Loghlin's talents in an action, which was to be tried before Chief Baron O'Grady, against the proprietor of the Mail-coach to Ennis, for not having provided a vehicle large enough to contain him. Mr. O'Loghlin was to state his case. Bumbo had espied the capture which Ned Hickman had made of his favourite counsel. It was easy to perceive, from the expression of resolute severity which sat upon his vast and angry visage, that he was determined not to acquiesce in this unwarrantable proceeding. As he advanced, Ned Hickman stood appalled, and, conscious of the futility of remonstrance, let loose the hold which he had upon the Counsellor, while the latter, with that involuntary and somewhat reluctant, but inevitable submission, which is instinctively paid to great by little men, obeyed the nod of his enormous employer, and, with the homage which the Attorney-general for Ulster is to be supposed to entertain for a soliciter from Brobdignag, passively yielded to the dominion, and followed into the Exchequer the gigantic waddle of Bumbo Green.

But a truce to merriment. The merits of Mr. O'Loghlin, with whom I open this continuation of the Sketches of the Catholic Bar, are of a character which demand a serious and most respectful consideration. He is not of considerable standing, and yet is in the receipt of an immense income, which the most jealous of his competitors will not venture to insinuate that he does not deserve. He is in the utmost demand in the Hall of the Four Courts, and is amongst the very best of the commodities which are to be had in that staple of the mind. He is admitted, upon all hands, to be an excellent lawyer, and a master of the practice of the courts, which is of far greater importance than the black and recondite erudition, to which so many barristers exclusively devote so many years of unavailing labour. The questions to which deep learning is applicable, are of unfrequent occurrence, while points connected with the course and forms of legal proceedings, arise every day, and afford to a barrister, who has made them his study, an opportunity of rendering himself greatly serviceable to his clients. It is not by displays of research upon isolated occasions, that a valuable and money-making reputation is to be established. "Practice," as it is technically, called, is the alchemy of the Bar. When it is once ascertained that a lawyer is master of it, he becomes the main resource of attorneys, who depend upon him for their guidance through the mazes of every intricate and complicated case. Mr. O'Loghlin has Tidd at his fingers' ends, and is besides, minutely acquainted with that unwritten and traditional practice which governs Irish justice; and which, not having been committed to books, is acquired by an unremitting attention to what is going on in court. It is not to be considered, from the praise bestowed upon Mr. O'Loghlin in this most important and most useful department of his profession, that he does not possess other and very superior qualifications. He is familiar with every branch of the law, and has his knowledge always at command. There are many whose learning lies in their minds, like treasure in rusty coffers which it is a toil to open, or masses of bullion in the vaults of the Bank of Ireland, unfit for the purposes of exchange, and difficult to be put into circulation. Mr. O'Loghlin bears his wealth about him,—he can immediately apply it, and carries his faculties like coined money—"in numerato habet." He is not a maker of sentences, and does not impress his phrases on the memory of his hearers; but he has what is far better than what is vulgarly designated as eloquence. He is perfectly fluent, easy, and natural. His thoughts run in a smooth and clear current, and his diction is their appropriate channel. His perceptions are exceedingly quick, and his utterance is, therefore, occasionally rapid; but although he speaks at times with velocity, he never does so with precipitation. He is extremely brief, and indulges in no useless amplifications. There is not the smallest trace of affectation in anything which he either does or says, and it is surprising with what little appearance of exertion he brings all the powers of his mind into play. His points are put with so much [illegible] city, and clearness, that he has, of course, become a great favourite with the Judges, and finds him a willing audience, because he is pertinent and short; and having said [illegible] is going to be said, and no more, and immediately done. He is listened to the more readily because he is apparently frank and artless, and merely puts on a show of [illegible] more suppleness and craft. He can adapt himself with more felicity to the [illegible] predispositions of the Judges whom he addresses. Take, for example, the Exchequer Bench, on the law and equity sides of the [illegible] [illegible] understanding, and above common [illegible] dish O'Grady, as Sancho Panza seem combined [illegible] physical [illegible] distinction, in which it would have puzzled Thomas Aquinas, without the aid of [illegible] to detect a difference; [illegible] ment has failed with [illegible] him the wink, and pointing [illegible] opposite attorney, suggests [illegible] by a pantomimic reference [illegible] sentative; and with the same spirit of [illegible] adaptation, plunges into the [illegible] black-letter erudition [illegible] and proves his Lordship [illegible] the Year-books (which [illegible] the cars of the Furlong) in Tipperary French.

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

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